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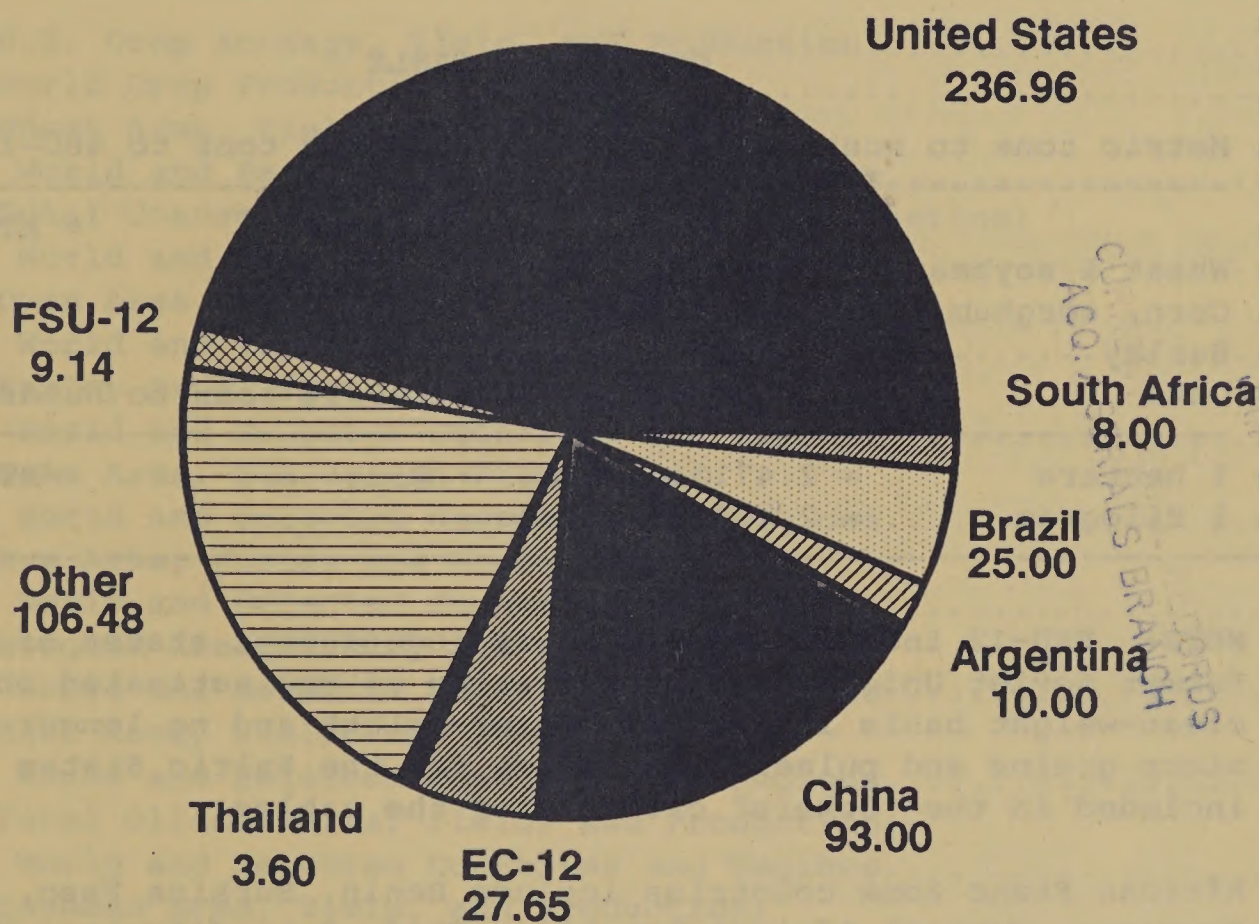
Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 12-92  
December 1992

# World Agricultural Production

## World Corn Production 1992/93 Estimate

Million Metric Tons



### Production Articles This Month...

World Corn  
World Coffee  
World Cotton  
World Tobacco  
1992 Kazakh Grain  
Citrus in Selected Countries



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-273), December 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. \*  
 \* Eastern time on January 13, 1993. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

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:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric tons to bushels	:	Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric tons to hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	
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**NOTE:** FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.



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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

December 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 555.2 million tons, up 2.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 488.3 million tons, up 2.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States      Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 24 percent from 1991/92.
- o Canada              Production is estimated at 29.9 million tons, up 1.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Recently released survey results from Statistics Canada indicated higher-than-anticipated yield, but lower area.
- o Australia            Production is estimated at 14.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 31 percent from last year. Favorable weather in New South Wales during grain fill spurred prospective yield.
- o EC-12                Production is estimated at 84.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Official statistics from Germany, France, and Portugal accounted for the rise in estimated output.
- o East Europe        Production is estimated at 27.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 29 percent from last year. Harvested area was revised upward for Poland.
- o Brazil                Production is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Poor growing conditions late in the season reduced yield prospects.



**COARSE GRAINS:** World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 838.4 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 564.6 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 273.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 25 percent from 1991/92.
- o **EC-12** Production is estimated at 81.4 million tons, up 0.9 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Higher prospective corn and barley output in Spain and a larger corn crop in France more than offset a decline in the United Kingdom's barley estimate.
- o **Australia** Production is estimated at 8.7 million tons, up 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. A prolonged cool, wet growing season has lifted barley prospects.
- o **Argentina** Production is estimated at 13.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Good subsoil moisture is expected to boost estimated corn yield above the 5-year average.
- o **Canada** Production is estimated at 20.1 million tons, down 0.7 million or 4 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Estimated corn output is lower due to late crop development and too-wet harvest conditions. However, barley, oats, and rye are estimated higher.

**RICE (MILLED-BASIS):** World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.1 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 345.7 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 8 percent from 1991/92.
- o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 30.8 million tons, up 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Harvested area and production are estimated at record levels due to favorable weather that encouraged farmers to grow additional rice.



o Vietnam

Production is estimated at 13.9 million tons, up 0.7 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from 1991/92. A revised increase in 1991/92 output and good harvest prospects for the 1992/93 10th month crop account for the rise in estimated output.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.2 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at 156.1 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 68.1 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 6 percent from 1991/92.

\* Soybeans: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 112.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 53.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 59.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Average yield is expected to be a record. Several important producing states have reported excellent yields.

o Brazil

Production is projected at 20.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from November and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Recent USDA field travel supports an above-average yield. Planting, now over 80-percent sown, lasts from October through early January. Growing conditions remain ideal, reflecting good pre-planting soil moisture and favorable rainfall. Increased use of fertilizer, lime, and other inputs is expected to boost yields. A large portion of the crop will be in the crucial flowering stage in January.

o India

Production is projected at a record 2.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last month and up 23 percent from 1991/92. A record area is estimated, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, plus above-average area in the states of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Yield is estimated up over 1991/92, but below the record set in 1990/91.



- o Canada Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from November and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Reports indicate that the soybean harvest in Ontario, already late into the season, was halted due to poor weather. Producers are skeptical that the remaining weather-damaged crop can be completely harvested under the continuing wet and cold conditions.

\* Cottonseed: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 32.9 million tons, down 0.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.2 million tons, down 0.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is projected at 5.7 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 10 percent from 1991/92.
- o FSU-12 Production is projected at 3.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from November and down 17 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather reduced yield expectations. Estimated area also was reduced, primarily in Tajikistan where civil unrest has prevented field work.
- o Pakistan Production is projected at 3.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from November and down 10 percent from 1991/92. Estimated output was reduced due to flooding and a decline in harvested area.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last month and down 24 percent from last year. The output drop is the result of a reduction in estimated area in the main cotton producing region of the Center-South as many farmers switched to soybeans. Cotton farmers entered the 1992/93 planting season under-capitalized because of poor prices received for last year's crop.

\* Peanuts: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down slightly from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, unchanged from November, but down 11 percent from 1991/92. This season's yield is estimated to be 3 percent above last year, but area is down 13 percent.



- \* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
  - o United States Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, unchanged from November, but down 19 percent from last year. Projected yield is up 5 percent from 1991/92, but area is down 23 percent.
- \* Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 26.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 26.3 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
  - o United States Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is up slightly from 1991/92.
  - o India Production is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Record harvested area and output are estimated. A large summer crop is projected to be followed by a good winter harvest. The winter crop was planted with favorable soil moisture, and rains in November helped replenish irrigation supplies.
  - o Canada Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. The revision is based on Statistics Canada estimates which increased output and yield, but lowered harvested area. This season's rapeseed quality is much below last year's.
- \* Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- \* Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- \* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.



COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 85.9 million bales, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 10 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 69.7 million bales, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States      Production is estimated at 16.3 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Cotton harvest is 88 percent complete nationally, 4 percent ahead of last year and equal to the 5-year average.
- o FSU-12              Production is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 16 percent from 1991. This year's crop was negatively impacted by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development, slowing maturity and lowering yield. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were most affected by the low temperatures. Civil unrest in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan has interfered with cotton production and harvest operations.
- o Pakistan            Production is estimated at 9.0 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year's record crop. The reduction is due to heavy September-October rains and floods in the Sindh and Punjab, causing a decline in area. These events have created higher-than-normal humidity, causing plants to develop a leaf curl virus which also has adversely affected the crop.
- o Brazil                Production is estimated at 3.0 million bales, down 0.4 million or 12 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. The output drop is the result of a reduction in estimated area and yield in the main cotton producing area of the Center-South as many farmers switch to soybeans. Cotton farmers entered the 1992/93 planting season under-capitalized because of poor prices received for last year's crop.
- o Australia            Production is estimated at 1.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month and down 30 percent from last year's record. Yield is estimated lower based on a lack of reliable irrigation supplies. In New South Wales, cool weather is slowing crop development.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	1991/92	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92	Proj.	Prel.	1991/9	1992/93 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.		
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/9	1991/9	Nov.	Dec.	1990/91	1991/92	Nov.	Dec.
	---Million acres---			---Million acres---			---Bushels per acre---				---Million bushels---			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	39.4	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,459	2,459
	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	38.3	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,607	1,607
	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	41.5	41.5	706	608	852	852
	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	29.4	29.4	10	10	12	12
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.2	37.3	37.3	1,926	1,987	2,167	2,167
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	129.3	129.3	7,934	7,474	9,329	9,329
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	71.2	71.2	573	579	878	878
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	62.4	62.4	422	464	456	456
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	65.6	65.6	358	243	295	295
							---Pounds per acre---				---Million CWT---			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,666	5,666	156.1	154.5	168.2	168.2
											---Million 480-pound bales---			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	694	696	15.5	17.6	16.2	16.3

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.



TABLE 2  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Other Countries		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe		Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil		Aus-tralia	South Turkey Africa
—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																			
1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	16.0	
1991/92 prel.	542.2	488.3	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	16.5	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	553.1	486.2	66.9	28.7	3.0	84.0	3.5	26.8	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.5	16.0	
December	555.2	488.3	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.4	3.5	27.0	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	2.8	14.0	16.0	
Coarse Grains																			
1990/91	819.9	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	9.3	
1991/92 prel.	801.0	582.5	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.9	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	9.6	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	836.8	563.0	273.8	20.8	16.8	80.5	8.7	46.0	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	8.1	9.1	
December	838.4	564.6	273.8	20.1	16.8	81.4	8.8	46.5	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.8	13.4	25.8	8.7	9.1	
Rice (Milled)																			
1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.2	
1991/92 prel.	348.2	343.3	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.5	29.0	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.1	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	349.5	344.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.2	
December	351.1	345.7	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	30.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.7	0.2	
Total Grains 1/																			
1990/91	1,759.2	1,448.9	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	25.5	
1991/92 prel.	1,691.3	1,414.0	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	156.6	34.3	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	26.2	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	1,739.4	1,393.4	346.0	49.5	20.0	166.0	12.2	72.8	179.3	337.4	161.5	35.1	20.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	22.3	25.3	
December	1,744.7	1,398.6	346.0	50.0	20.0	167.3	12.3	73.6	179.3	337.4	161.5	36.1	20.0	17.1	22.2	35.7	23.4	25.3	
Oilseeds 2/																			
1990/91	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.1	1.0	2.1	
1991/92 prel.	223.1	158.7	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.2	4.3	4.7	0.8	15.3	20.7	1.1	1.7	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	224.2	156.2	68.0	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.3	31.0	23.1	4.5	4.5	0.7	15.1	21.2	1.0	2.1	
December	224.2	156.2	68.1	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.1	31.0	23.6	4.5	4.3	0.7	15.1	21.3	1.0	2.1	
Cotton																			
1990/91	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	3.0	
1991/92 prel.	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	2.6	
1992/93 proj.																			
November	87.3	71.1	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.9	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.8	2.8	
December	85.9	69.7	16.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.4	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.9	3.0	1.6	2.8	

—Million 480-pound bales—

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.  
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.  
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.



TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
										Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			
World	231.44	221.07	220.97	220.97	2.54	2.45	2.50	2.51	588.10	542.20	553.08	555.18	2.10	0.38	12.98	2.39
United States	28.04	23.35	25.26	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.65	2.65	74.47	53.92	66.92	66.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.72	195.71	195.72	2.53	2.47	2.48	2.49	513.63	488.28	486.17	488.26	2.10	0.43	-0.02	-0.00
Major Exporters																
EC-12	45.51	42.70	44.35	44.19	3.14	3.34	3.04	3.10	142.75	142.48	134.74	136.82	2.08	1.54	-5.67	-3.98
France	16.49	16.80	16.91	16.96	5.14	5.36	4.97	4.98	84.68	90.05	84.04	84.44	0.41	0.48	-5.61	-6.22
United Kingdom	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.31	6.31	33.60	34.60	32.80	32.80	0.00	0.00	-1.80	-5.20
Germany	2.05	1.98	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.27	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.40	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-4.86
Canada	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.96	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.58	0.12	0.78	-1.03	-6.20
Australia	14.10	14.16	14.04	13.83	2.28	2.26	2.04	2.16	32.10	31.95	28.70	29.87	1.17	4.08	-2.08	-6.50
Argentina	9.22	7.18	9.10	9.10	1.63	1.49	1.48	1.54	15.07	10.69	13.50	14.00	0.50	3.70	3.31	30.99
	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
Major Importers																
China	98.46	95.43	92.69	92.79	2.59	2.35	2.49	2.49	255.37	224.60	230.76	230.83	0.08	0.03	6.24	2.78
FSU-12	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.30	3.30	98.23	96.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.21
Baltic States	47.68	45.59	45.29	45.29	2.10	1.59	1.96	1.96	100.27	72.29	88.95	88.95	0.00	0.00	16.66	23.04
Eastern Europe	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.16	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-32.76
Poland	9.76	9.87	8.05	8.16	4.23	3.88	3.32	3.31	41.26	38.26	26.75	27.03	0.28	1.04	-11.23	-29.35
Romania	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.41	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.03	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.28	0.28	3.99	-1.99	-21.48
Hungary	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Other N. Africa	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Morocco	5.45	5.56	5.06	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.97	0.97	5.67	8.65	4.92	4.92	0.00	0.00	-3.73	-43.13
Egypt	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.70	0.70	3.61	4.94	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	-3.38	-68.37
Brazil	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
	3.30	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.36	1.27	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.80	-0.20	-6.67	-0.20	-6.67
Other Foreign																
India	59.17	59.35	58.46	58.53	1.94	2.03	2.05	2.05	114.56	120.44	119.91	119.85	-0.06	-0.05	-0.59	-0.49
Turkey	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Pakistan	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Other W. Europe	7.85	7.91	7.79	7.85	1.84	1.84	2.00	1.99	14.43	14.57	15.60	15.60	0.00	0.00	1.04	7.11
Iran	0.94	0.79	0.74	0.74	5.56	5.24	4.76	4.77	5.20	4.14	3.51	3.52	0.01	0.28	-0.61	-14.85
Mexico	6.50	6.65	7.20	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.39	1.39	8.20	8.90	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	12.36
Saudi Arabia	0.95	0.88	0.73	0.73	4.11	4.20	4.14	4.14	3.90	3.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-18.92
Rep. of South Africa	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	5.54	5.54	3.60	3.86	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.19
Others	1.55	1.43	0.74	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-39.02
	8.43	8.17	8.43	8.43	1.39	1.48	1.39	1.38	11.68	12.12	11.70	11.63	-0.07	-0.60	-0.49	-4.05



TABLE 4

# Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	313.78	319.18	319.94	319.59	2.61	2.51	2.62	2.62	819.88	800.95	836.81	838.41	1.60	0.19	37.45	4.68
United States	36.38	37.34	39.11	39.11	6.34	5.85	7.00	7.00	230.74	218.47	273.77	273.77	0.00	0.00	55.30	25.31
Total Foreign	277.41	281.84	280.82	280.48	2.12	2.07	2.00	2.01	589.15	582.48	563.04	564.64	1.60	0.28	-17.84	-3.06
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Canada	19.92	20.36	20.92	20.72	2.77	2.50	2.58	2.63	55.25	50.95	54.01	54.56	0.56	1.03	3.61	7.08
Argentina	7.33	6.59	6.52	6.22	3.38	3.30	3.20	3.24	24.78	21.78	20.85	20.11	-0.73	-3.52	-1.67	-7.67
Australia	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.23	10.77	14.29	12.86	13.36	0.50	3.89	-0.93	-6.48
Rep. of South Africa	4.12	4.51	4.86	4.92	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.77	6.78	7.47	8.12	8.71	0.59	7.26	1.24	16.67
Thailand	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.03	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.12	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.13
	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.43	2.64	2.50	2.59	2.68	4.07	3.80	3.63	3.83	0.20	5.51	0.03	0.79
<i>Major Importers</i>																
FSU-12	99.91	101.60	100.06	100.15	2.72	2.59	2.44	2.46	272.14	263.26	244.57	246.09	1.52	0.62	-17.18	-6.52
Baltic States	51.56	52.13	52.20	52.20	1.93	1.40	1.70	1.70	99.40	73.15	88.89	88.89	0.00	0.00	15.74	21.52
EC-12	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.42	1.42	3.92	4.29	2.36	2.36	0.00	0.00	-1.93	-45.01
Germany	19.24	19.10	18.57	18.33	4.37	4.71	4.34	4.44	84.02	89.87	80.51	81.42	0.91	1.13	-8.45	-9.40
France	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.52	4.85	4.86	21.73	22.66	19.22	19.26	0.04	0.21	-3.40	-14.99
Eastern Europe	3.86	4.00	4.08	4.08	5.60	6.45	6.29	6.40	21.61	25.82	25.66	26.10	0.44	1.72	0.28	1.08
Poland	15.90	16.58	15.69	16.02	3.23	3.89	2.93	2.90	51.36	64.45	46.01	46.48	0.47	1.01	-17.98	-27.89
Romania	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.92	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.14	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.67	0.46	3.81	-5.88	-31.69
Czechoslovakia	3.40	3.85	3.75	3.75	2.87	3.58	2.73	2.73	9.79	13.78	10.22	10.22	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-25.79
Mexico	1.14	1.17	1.25	1.25	4.98	4.67	3.75	3.75	5.70	5.49	4.67	4.67	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-14.86
Other W. Europe	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Sweden	3.04	2.85	2.60	2.60	4.45	4.39	3.33	3.38	13.53	12.52	8.66	8.81	0.15	1.73	-3.71	-29.62
	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.81	2.81	4.17	3.69	2.37	2.37	0.00	0.00	-1.33	-35.93
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	157.16	159.52	159.48	159.25	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	260.20	266.90	263.08	262.59	-0.48	-0.18	-4.31	-1.61
India	27.01	26.98	26.44	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.04	4.04	111.69	112.28	106.94	106.94	0.00	0.00	-5.34	-4.76
Brazil	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Turkey	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Nigeria	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Indonesia	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.55	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.84	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.05	-0.15	-1.83	0.00	0.00
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.65	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.33	5.10	4.49	5.15	4.85	-0.30	-5.83	0.36	8.02
	59.53	62.98	62.78	62.75	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	65.30	69.25	68.76	68.73	-0.03	-0.04	-0.52	-0.75

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**TABLE 5**  
**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93 Proj.				1992/93 Proj.				1992/93 Proj.				From last month		From last year	
	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec				
		Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	127.27	130.92	132.46	131.67	3.75	3.71	3.93	3.95	477.28	485.24	520.59	519.83	-0.76	-0.15	34.60	7.13
United States	27.10	27.86	29.19	29.19	7.44	6.82	8.12	8.12	201.53	189.86	236.96	236.96	0.00	0.00	47.10	24.81
Total Foreign	100.17	103.06	103.28	102.48	2.75	2.87	2.75	2.76	275.75	295.37	283.62	282.87	-0.76	-0.27	-12.51	-4.23
Major Exporters																
Argentina	6.33	7.00	7.29	7.32	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.95	19.70	17.50	20.90	21.60	0.70	3.35	4.10	23.43
Rep. of South Africa	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.70	7.60	10.60	9.50	10.00	0.50	5.26	-0.60	-5.66
Thailand	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
	1.35	1.35	1.24	1.27	2.81	2.67	2.74	2.83	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.60	0.20	5.88	0.00	0.00
Major Importers																
Eastern Europe	19.71	21.49	22.02	22.02	3.47	4.01	3.47	3.49	68.34	86.27	76.49	76.95	0.46	0.60	-9.32	-10.80
Romania	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.01	3.13	5.00	3.46	3.46	20.14	33.74	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	-9.46	-28.03
Yugoslavia	2.47	2.58	3.00	3.00	2.75	4.07	2.83	2.83	6.80	10.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-19.05
EC-12	2.23	2.17	2.00	2.00	3.02	5.34	3.55	3.55	6.72	11.56	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-4.46	-38.57
France	3.49	3.90	3.79	3.80	6.27	6.85	7.18	7.28	21.87	26.72	27.20	27.65	0.46	1.68	0.94	3.50
Italy	1.60	1.78	1.82	1.80	5.94	7.25	7.20	7.39	9.50	12.90	13.10	13.30	0.20	1.53	0.40	3.10
Mexico	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.89	7.64	7.23	8.54	8.54	5.86	6.21	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	1.39	22.46
FSU-12	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.83	3.01	3.01	3.46	3.19	3.04	3.04	9.86	9.03	9.14	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.24
Others 1/	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.20	8.18	8.41	6.89	6.89	1.87	1.81	1.37	1.37	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-24.16
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
Other Foreign																
China	74.14	74.57	73.97	73.14	2.53	2.57	2.52	2.52	187.71	191.61	186.24	184.32	-1.92	-1.03	-7.29	-3.80
Brazil	21.40	21.57	21.00	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.43	4.43	96.82	98.77	93.00	93.00	0.00	0.00	-5.77	-5.84
India	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
Canada	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Indonesia	1.06	1.11	1.06	0.85	6.92	6.71	6.48	6.47	7.35	7.41	6.87	5.50	-1.37	-19.88	-1.91	-25.81
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.65	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.33	5.10	4.49	5.15	4.85	-0.30	-5.83	0.36	8.02
Tanzania	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Zimbabwe	1.63	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.16	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.35
Others	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
	22.54	22.72	22.69	22.32	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.45	31.85	31.42	32.52	32.27	-0.25	-0.77	0.85	2.70

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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**TABLE 6**  
**Barley Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT
World	72.00	75.94	72.00	2.47	2.21	2.21	177.61	167.55	159.02	1.50	0.95	-7.02
United States	3.05	3.41	2.96	3.02	2.97	3.36	9.19	10.11	9.94	0.00	0.00	-0.17
Total Foreign	68.95	72.53	69.04	2.44	2.17	2.16	168.42	157.44	149.08	1.50	1.01	-6.85
EC-12	12.33	12.07	11.77	4.12	4.28	3.71	50.83	51.65	43.64	0.16	0.37	-7.85
Denmark	0.91	0.94	0.93	5.48	5.34	3.76	4.99	5.04	3.50	0.00	0.00	-1.54
France	1.77	1.75	1.78	5.73	6.17	5.90	10.15	10.80	10.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30
Germany	2.61	2.54	2.45	5.35	5.72	5.04	13.99	14.49	12.32	0.02	0.19	-2.15
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.45	3.64	3.80	3.78	1.70	1.77	1.70	0.00	0.00	-0.07
Spain	4.36	4.37	4.20	2.16	2.09	1.36	9.41	9.14	5.70	0.29	5.16	-3.15
United Kingdom	1.53	1.39	1.35	5.17	5.54	5.56	7.90	7.70	7.50	-0.15	-2.00	-0.35
FSU-12	25.22	27.47	25.49	1.98	1.33	1.83	50.04	36.47	46.77	0.00	0.00	10.31
Baltic States	0.97	1.25	1.11	2.57	2.41	1.54	2.49	3.02	1.71	0.00	0.00	-1.31
Eastern Europe	3.58	4.01	3.38	4.02	3.70	3.21	14.41	14.83	10.83	0.34	3.14	-3.65
Poland	1.17	1.24	1.00	3.59	3.44	2.50	4.22	4.26	2.50	0.34	13.60	-1.42
Czechoslovakia	0.75	0.79	0.89	5.46	4.79	3.99	4.07	3.79	3.54	0.00	0.00	-0.25
Romania	0.75	1.02	0.49	3.57	2.89	2.86	2.68	2.95	1.40	0.00	0.00	-1.55
Canada	4.53	4.22	3.82	2.97	2.75	2.75	13.44	11.62	10.50	0.42	3.99	-0.70
Other W. Europe	1.47	1.54	1.35	4.38	4.19	3.22	6.44	6.43	4.33	0.08	1.89	-2.01
Finland	0.49	0.54	0.47	3.54	3.73	2.40	1.72	2.02	1.13	0.08	7.24	-0.80
Sweden	0.46	0.46	0.42	4.60	4.21	3.00	2.12	1.94	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.69
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	1.94	2.00	1.82	6.60	6.80	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60
Australia	2.56	2.70	2.90	1.61	1.66	1.66	4.11	4.47	4.80	0.50	10.42	0.83
China	1.21	1.20	1.25	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.93	3.93	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Iran	2.65	2.65	2.70	1.26	1.36	1.44	3.35	3.60	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.30
Morocco	2.42	2.36	2.23	0.89	1.38	0.48	2.14	3.25	1.08	0.00	0.00	-2.17
India	0.99	0.98	0.95	1.50	1.68	1.58	1.49	1.64	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14
Others	7.62	8.70	8.70	1.20	1.12	1.13	9.16	9.73	9.82	-0.00	-0.00	0.08



TABLE 7

# Oats Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	1992/93 Proj.			1992/93 Proj.			1992/93 Proj.			From last month		From last year				
	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	Prel.	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec				
		Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.92	20.25	20.08	19.97	1.87	1.61	1.60	1.61	39.04	32.54	32.05	32.23	0.17	0.54	-0.31	-0.95
United States	2.41	1.95	1.82	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.35	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.28	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.30	18.27	18.15	1.83	1.58	1.52	1.54	33.85	29.00	27.78	27.95	0.17	0.63	-1.05	-3.62
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.27	1.27	15.08	12.14	12.91	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.77	6.34
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-54.85
Maj. Foreign Exporters																
Canada	2.88	2.68	3.19	3.13	2.17	1.98	1.77	1.88	6.24	5.29	5.65	5.90	0.25	4.48	0.61	11.51
Sweden	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.24	2.33	2.13	2.02	2.28	2.69	1.79	2.62	2.82	0.20	7.75	1.03	57.36
Australia	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.41	2.41	1.58	1.43	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-42.15
Argentina	1.04	1.14	1.20	1.20	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.53	1.67	1.75	1.80	0.05	2.86	0.13	7.85
	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
Other Foreign																
China	5.08	4.88	4.69	4.63	2.37	2.28	1.92	1.93	12.07	11.13	9.02	8.94	-0.08	-0.88	-2.19	-19.64
EC-12	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
France	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.28	3.13	3.19	2.71	2.83	4.71	4.39	3.61	3.62	0.01	0.28	-0.77	-17.60
Germany	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Italy	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.69	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.32	0.02	1.15	-0.55	-29.30
	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.42	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.35
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.17	2.70	2.43	1.94	1.81	3.29	2.92	2.29	2.13	-0.16	-7.00	-0.79	-27.18
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.30
Poland	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	1.86	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.24	-0.16	-11.43	-0.63	-33.80
Yugoslavia	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Finland	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.75	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.91	0.07	8.45	-0.24	-21.13
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	4.38	4.60	2.67	2.67	0.57	0.54	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-45.35
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.85	0.91	0.85	0.85	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-9.15

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Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 8

# Rye Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel. 1992/93 Proj.				Prel. 1992/93 Proj.				Prel. 1992/93 Proj.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	15.92	13.13	14.91	14.95	2.32	1.97	1.76	1.76	36.86	25.83	26.27	26.29	0.02	0.08	0.46	1.78
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.85	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.75	14.78	2.32	1.97	1.76	1.76	36.60	25.59	25.97	25.99	0.02	0.08	0.40	1.58
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.58	1.58	21.19	12.31	16.56	16.56	0.00	0.00	4.25	34.54
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.29	1.29	0.97	0.83	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-45.52
<i>Major Exporter</i>																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.14	1.76	1.87	1.92	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.02	6.00	-0.07	-21.83
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
Eastern Europe	4.86	4.26	3.76	3.78	2.85	2.84	2.32	2.30	13.84	12.11	8.70	8.71	0.01	0.08	-3.40	-28.07
Hungary	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.29	2.67	2.59	2.02	1.97	7.20	6.79	4.56	4.53	-0.03	-0.66	-2.27	-33.38
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Czechoslovakia	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.03	2.61	2.58	2.00	1.95	6.04	5.90	4.00	3.97	-0.03	-0.75	-1.93	-32.70
EC-12	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	2.90	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-47.31
Denmark	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.14	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.42	0.04	1.07	-1.01	-22.74
France	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
Germany	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Spain	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.92	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	-0.00	-0.17	-0.90	-27.20
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.08	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.01	5.26	-0.04	-17.36
Austria	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.12	4.05	4.00	3.81	3.82	1.01	0.57	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.22	-0.12	-21.85
Sweden	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.26	4.12	3.91	3.91	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-22.86
Turkey	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.13	4.13	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-22.42
Others	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-2.38

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Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production					
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year			
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
													Million metric tons					
World	38.69	39.27	40.84	41.28	1.36	1.34	1.52	1.51	52.51	52.43	62.04	62.43	0.39	0.63	10.00	19.08		
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.47	4.47	14.56	14.72	22.29	22.29	0.00	0.00	7.57	51.43		
Total Foreign	35.02	35.30	35.85	36.29	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.11	37.94	37.71	39.75	40.14	0.39	0.98	2.43	6.46		
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88 <sup>1</sup>	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13		
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08		
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38		
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.80	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.79	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.80	0.10	2.70	0.30	8.57		
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48		
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54		
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.64	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.32	0.02	1.54	0.27	25.12		
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32		
Venezuala	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.23	2.18	2.18	0.44	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.40		
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45		
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.77	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.07	14.29		
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18		
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.74	2.00	1.92	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.15	150.00		
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00		
Others	20.33	21.43	21.19	21.63	1.27	1.30	1.28	1.28	25.79	27.90	27.22	27.61	0.39	1.44	-0.30	-1.06		

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TABLE 10

# Rice Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production (Milled)			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
							Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			
World	147.06	145.49	146.51	147.07	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	351.18	348.19	349.51	351.07
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.45	4.45	4.45	5.10	4.94	5.34	5.34
Total Foreign	145.92	144.37	145.31	145.87	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	346.09	343.25	344.17	345.73
<i>Major Exporters</i>													
Thailand	15.71	16.20	16.29	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90
Burma	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30
Pakistan	4.80	4.52	4.70	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.66	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80
	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80
<i>Major Importers</i>													
Indonesia	14.08	13.71	13.89	14.35	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.78	2.78	39.24	38.29	38.91	39.91
Rep. of Korea	10.50	10.28	10.45	10.90	2.80	2.82	2.85	2.83	2.83	29.37	29.04	29.80	30.80
EC-12	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30
Iran	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.36	4.31	4.03	4.13	4.02	4.02	1.61	1.48	1.44	1.44
	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54
<i>Other Foreign</i>													
China	115.41	113.79	114.48	114.58	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.46	2.46	283.39	280.25	280.86	281.43
India	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50
Bangladesh	42.60	41.50	42.00	42.00	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.74	1.74	74.59	73.50	73.00	73.00
Vietnam	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60
Japan	6.27	6.27	6.20	6.30	1.98	2.31	2.13	2.20	2.20	12.43	14.45	13.20	13.86
Brazil	2.07	2.05	2.11	2.11	4.61	4.27	4.57	4.57	4.57	9.55	8.74	9.65	9.65
Philippines	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14
Taiwan	3.43	3.29	3.30	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.79	6.43	5.93	5.91	5.91
FSU-12	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65
Colombia	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48
Others	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20
	11.49	11.44	11.46	11.46	1.65	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	19.01	19.56	19.52	19.43
										0.57	0.20	1.18	0.42
										0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
										0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.68
										0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
										0.66	5.00	-0.59	-4.11
										0.00	0.00	0.91	10.41
										0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
										0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.39
										0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
										0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
										0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
										-0.09	-0.46	-0.13	-0.66

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Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<u>World Total</u>																
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.92	223.05	224.23	224.24	0.01	0.00	1.19	0.53
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.39	3.62	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.23	6.72
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.01	146.94	146.36	145.61	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.48	207.77	215.09	216.14	216.14	0.01	0.00	1.05	0.49
United States	29.13	30.68	29.63	29.64	2.08	2.10	2.30	2.30	60.55	64.31	68.04	68.06	0.02	0.03	3.76	5.84
Total Foreign	111.88	116.26	116.73	115.97	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.28	147.22	150.79	148.10	148.08	-0.01	-0.01	-2.70	-1.79
China	22.27	23.32	23.68	23.68	1.50	1.47	1.31	1.31	33.33	34.21	30.95	30.95	0.00	0.00	-3.26	-9.52
Brazil	11.67	12.57	12.77	12.52	1.46	1.65	1.66	1.70	17.08	20.69	21.22	21.25	0.04	0.16	0.57	2.73
India	25.43	27.23	27.28	27.58	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.84	19.98	20.73	22.66	23.11	0.45	1.99	2.38	11.46
Argentina	7.90	8.34	7.95	7.88	2.12	1.83	1.90	1.91	16.76	15.29	15.13	15.08	-0.05	-0.33	-0.21	-1.37
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.80	8.65	1.41	1.31	1.29	1.29	12.81	11.53	11.33	11.13	-0.20	-1.77	-0.40	-3.48
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.91	3.52	1.51	1.52	1.30	1.44	4.64	5.82	5.07	5.05	-0.01	-0.28	-0.76	-13.15
EC-12	5.76	5.58	5.75	5.75	2.25	2.38	2.10	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.08	12.07	-0.01	-0.06	-1.21	-9.12
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.48	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.61	2.61	2.17	3.09	2.79	2.79	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-9.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.49	1.49	1.14	0.91	0.97	0.97	1.51	1.07	1.44	1.44	-0.01	-0.49	0.37	34.74
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.35	3.06	2.93	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.48	3.65	4.74	4.48	4.33	-0.15	-3.35	-0.41	-8.55
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.34	2.34	1.81	1.83	1.59	1.59	4.24	4.17	3.73	3.73	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-10.54
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.72	0.72	1.18	1.19	1.14	1.14	0.71	0.65	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.17	26.82
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.81	15.61	15.84	15.77	0.92	0.87	0.90	0.90	14.61	13.63	14.25	14.17	-0.08	-0.54	0.54	3.95

1/ Individual countries and regions includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.



**TABLE 12**  
**Soybean Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.07	54.86	56.09	56.07	1.92	1.93	2.00	2.00	103.97	106.11	112.18	112.40	0.22	0.19	6.29	5.92
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.51	2.51	52.42	54.07	58.99	58.99	0.00	0.00	4.92	9.10
Total Foreign	31.20	31.38	32.58	32.56	1.65	1.66	1.63	1.64	51.56	52.05	53.19	53.41	0.22	0.41	1.37	2.62
Major Exporters																
Brazil	15.29	16.00	16.68	16.68	2.96	1.94	1.93	1.94	28.55	31.10	32.20	32.40	0.20	0.62	1.30	4.18
Argentina	9.65	10.30	10.80	10.80	1.63	1.85	1.83	1.85	15.75	19.10	19.80	20.00	0.20	1.01	0.90	4.71
Paraguay	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
Other Foreign																
China	15.91	15.38	15.90	15.88	1.45	1.36	1.32	1.32	23.01	20.95	20.99	21.01	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.32
Canada	7.56	7.05	7.20	7.20	1.46	1.38	1.35	1.35	11.00	9.71	9.70	9.70	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.10
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.56	2.61	2.44	2.32	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.48	1.30	-0.18	-12.34	-0.16	-10.96
EC-12	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.24	1.24	0.36	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.12
India	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.05	3.06	2.07	1.51	1.32	1.32	-0.01	-0.53	-0.19	-12.86
Indonesia	2.37	2.60	2.90	3.00	1.02	0.85	0.86	0.90	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.70	0.20	8.00	0.50	22.73
FSU-12	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
Mexico	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Thailand	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Korea, DPR	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.34	1.30	1.27	1.05	1.18	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-5.21
Japan	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Bolivia	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Rep. of Korea	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Colombia	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Others	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
	16.08	16.75	17.47	17.47	1.84	1.92	1.90	1.92	29.64	32.09	33.27	33.48	0.21	0.63	1.39	4.33



**TABLE 13**  
**Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.99	34.95	33.36	32.73	1.02	1.06	1.01	1.01	33.50	37.01	33.58	32.93	-0.65	-1.94	-4.09	-11.04
United States	4.75	5.25	4.54	4.54	1.14	1.20	1.25	1.25	5.42	6.28	5.66	5.68	0.02	0.39	-0.60	-9.57
Total Foreign	28.24	29.71	28.83	28.19	0.99	1.03	0.97	0.97	28.08	30.73	27.92	27.25	-0.68	-2.42	-3.49	-11.34
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.16	1.16	7.67	9.66	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	-1.86	-19.25
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.89	2.74	1.54	1.47	1.35	1.35	4.88	4.44	3.90	3.70	-0.20	-5.13	-0.73	-16.57
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.46	1.23	1.51	1.57	1.59	3.28	4.36	4.09	3.92	-0.17	-4.23	-0.44	-9.99
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.58	3.90	4.08	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.28	6.74
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.63	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.09	-0.17	-13.20	-0.33	-23.59
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.20	1.20	0.76	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.25
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	2.47	2.66	2.28	2.07	0.69	0.75	0.57	0.52	-0.05	-9.11	-0.23	-30.71
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.35	1.37	1.42	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.48	-0.04	-6.80	-0.03	-5.88
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.78	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.49	0.49	0.40	0.35	-0.05	-12.50	-0.14	-27.84
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.54	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.05

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 14

# Peanut Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.38	19.88	19.58	19.58	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.14	22.31	22.37	22.26	22.26	-0.00	-0.00	-0.11	-0.50
United States	0.73	0.82	0.70	0.70	2.23	2.74	2.84	2.84	1.63	2.24	1.99	1.99	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-11.14
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.88	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	20.68	20.14	20.28	20.28	-0.00	-0.00	0.14	0.69
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.80	1.80	6.37	6.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-15.87
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.64	1.63	-0.00	-0.06	0.10	6.45



**TABLE 15**  
**Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	16.37	16.83	17.05	17.04	1.40	1.25	1.30	1.30	22.86	21.09	22.18	22.16	-0.02	-0.07	1.07	5.09
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.75	16.22	16.21	1.40	1.23	1.29	1.29	21.83	19.45	20.85	20.84	-0.02	-0.08	1.39	7.14
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.29	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.63	2.63	1.64	1.69	1.56	1.56	4.26	3.97	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.12	3.07
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.40	1.40	1.08	0.84	0.93	0.93	1.30	0.90	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	44.44
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.42	1.42	1.71	1.73	1.51	1.51	2.10	2.19	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.69
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.57	0.57	1.41	1.34	1.19	1.19	0.56	0.54	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.15	27.10
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.81	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.22	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.90	1.03	0.97	0.97	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	53.85
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.80	-0.02	-1.97	0.02	2.44



**TABLE 16**  
**Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<u>COPRA</u>								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>								
World	3.32	3.39	3.62	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.23	6.72
Malaysia	1.77	1.81	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.96
Indonesia	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.82
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
<u>PALM OIL</u>								
World	11.09	11.45	12.29	12.29	0.00	0.00	0.84	7.35
Malaysia	6.03	6.22	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.43	6.88
Indonesia	2.65	2.75	3.15	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.40	14.55
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 18

# Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production	
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From Last Month	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From Last Month	From Last Year
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.78	33.38	32.83	573	601	569	570	86.95	95.98	87.27	85.93	-1.35	-10.05
United States	4.75	5.25	4.54	4.54	711	731	778	780	15.51	17.61	16.21	16.26	0.05	-1.36
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	28.84	28.29	550	578	536	536	71.44	78.36	71.07	69.67	-1.40	-8.70
Major Exporters														
China	17.28	18.09	17.76	17.20	695	743	667	671	55.13	61.73	54.40	53.00	-1.40	-8.73
Pakistan	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	807	869	677	677	20.70	26.10	21.00	21.00	0.00	-5.10
Sudan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.46	615	756	787	797	7.52	10.00	9.40	9.00	-0.40	-1.00
Turkey	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	-0.02
FSU-12	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.20
Egypt	3.17	3.01	2.89	2.74	818	814	746	747	11.91	11.25	9.90	9.40	-0.50	-1.85
African Franc Zone	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	814	809	925	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.50	0.20	0.16
Southern Hemisphere	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.20	457	444	458	458	2.46	2.46	2.52	2.52	0.00	0.06
Argentina	3.44	3.31	3.15	2.88	493	499	491	484	7.78	7.59	7.10	6.40	-0.70	-1.18
Australia	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.43	468	431	457	456	1.36	1.15	1.05	0.90	-0.15	-0.25
Brazil	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1552	1770	1524	1388	1.99	2.29	1.75	1.60	-0.15	-0.69
Paraguay	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.75	354	381	380	373	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.00	-0.40	-0.44
	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.20
Major Importers	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.52	709	805	783	783	1.59	1.67	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.19
Other Foreign	10.52	11.00	10.57	10.57	305	296	305	305	14.72	14.96	14.81	14.81	0.00	-0.16
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	269	265	291	291	9.14	9.37	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.63
Others	3.12	3.32	3.09	3.09	390	367	339	339	5.59	5.59	4.81	4.81	0.00	-0.79

December 1992

Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the December projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the December projection and the final estimate have averaged 4.5 million tons (0.9 percent) and ranged from -10.2 to 6.1 million tons. The December projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	--- <i>Million metric tons</i> ---			Number of years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>						
World	0.9	4.5	-10.2	6.1	6	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	1.0	4.5	-10.3	6.3	6	5
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	0.9	7.2	-19.8	6.9	5	6
U.S.	1.2	2.5	-7.5	2.1	8	3
Foreign	1.1	6.1	-15.4	7.6	4	7
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	2.0	6.2	-16.2	1.1	9	2
U.S.	2.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	6	3
Foreign	2.0	6.3	-16.2	1.2	9	2
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	2.1	1.9	-4.4	3.8	5	6
U.S.	2.5	1.3	-2.7	2.1	4	7
Foreign	3.6	1.5	-2.1	2.7	4	7
			--- <i>Million 480-lb. bales</i> ---			
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	2.3	1.9	-6.3	2.2	4	6
U.S.	1.7	0.2	-0.5	0.4	5	5
Foreign	2.7	1.9	-6.7	1.8	4	6
<i>UNITED STATES</i>			----- <i>Million bushels</i> -----			
<i>CORN</i>	1.3	86	-250	94	7	4
<i>SORGHUM</i>	2.2	17	-53	14	7	4
<i>BARLEY</i>	1.6	8	-12	24	6	4
<i>OATS</i>	1.2	5	-18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

DECEMBER 10, 1992



## **1 - UNITED STATES**

Rain, snow, wet soils and high crop moisture combined to slow harvest progress across the Corn Belt and southeastern States. Early-December precipitation improved soil moisture and snowpack in the western States but seasonal totals remained mostly below normal.

## **2 - SOUTH AMERICA**

Widespread rains relieve dryness across western wheat areas in Argentina, but recent heavy rain causes possible wheat lodging. Rain benefits soil moisture and summer crops but delays planting. Adequate to abundant soil moisture exists for corn and soybeans across southern Brazil.

## **3 - EUROPE**

Widespread rain in the northwest slowed sugarbeet harvesting but maintained abundant moisture for winter grains. Early December rain in Spain improved topsoils for winter grain emergence, following November dryness. Soil moisture is low in eastern Europe due to summer dryness and variable autumn rainfall.

## **4 - FSU: WEST**

Above normal precipitation in November covers dormant winter grains. A brief episode of bitter cold in late November stresses winter grains. Recent warming improves overwintering conditions.

## **5 - SOUTH AFRICA**

November showers replenish topsoil moisture for corn establishment but subsoil moisture is still short.

## **6 - SOUTH ASIA**

Mid-November cyclones flood rice in Sri Lanka and south-coastal India, but provide beneficial rain to crops in India's southern interior. Summer crop harvests and winter grain and oilseed plantings progress.

## **7 - EASTERN ASIA**

During November, scattered rain favors germinating winter wheat. Poor to fair soil moisture conditions exist across the North China Plain. Dryness continued across southern China where moisture is needed to boost irrigation supplies.

## **8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Seasonal rains, with some flooding, continue over Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as the eastern Philippines, improving crop prospects.

## **9 - AUSTRALIA**

Above normal November rain aids germinating eastern summer crops, but causes some harvesting delays across northern winter wheat areas. Across the south, abundant moisture favors filling wheat but increases potential for disease.

## **10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

Persistent dryness in Morocco and Algeria limits moisture for winter grain planting. Adequate moisture favors planting in eastern Algeria and Tunisia.

*(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)*



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### NORTHWEST AFRICA: DRY WEATHER SLOWS WINTER GRAIN PLANTING

Rainfall across the winter grain growing areas of Morocco and western Algeria from October 1 - December 10, 1992 generally was below normal and insufficient to allow for uniform winter grain planting and emergence. The bulk of the wheat and barley is usually planted from mid-November to mid-December. Last crop year, September and October precipitation was well above normal and allowed for early planting. Precipitation in eastern Algeria and Tunisia from November 1 - December 10, 1992, while being below normal, has been sufficiently frequent to promote winter grain emergence. Increased rainfall is needed across Northwest Africa to ensure a favorable start of the 1993 growing season.

### EUROPE: RAINS CONTINUE

Rainfall continued to be widespread and above normal across the United Kingdom and most of western Europe during the period November 11 through December 10, 1992. Spain, Portugal, and Italy were exceptions, receiving less than 50 percent of normal precipitation during November. However, widespread, heavy precipitation (greater than 100 millimeters) fell across Portugal, northern Spain, and all but southern Italy during early December, easing dryness and improving winter grain conditions. As of December 10, dry conditions continued across southern Spain, extreme southern Italy, Bulgaria, and Romania. Temperatures were normal to above normal during most of this period. However, minimum temperatures were cool enough to promote winter grain hardening or even dormancy in the north and east.

### ARGENTINA: HEAVY RAINFALL CHANGES CROP CONDITIONS

During October 1992, dry conditions were beginning to negatively affect winter wheat in La Pampa and northwestern Buenos Aires Provinces. Rainfall became frequent and sometimes heavy from November 11 through December 10, 1992. In November, this rainfall greatly benefited winter wheat which was in the reproductive and grain filling stages. However, by December 5, cumulative precipitation was so great and crop development sufficiently advanced that flooding and lodging became likely. To the north, in Cordoba, Chaco, and Formosa Provinces, rainfall was extremely frequent and heavy during November and early December, following a wet October. Flooding of cotton occurred and chances for successful replanting diminished.



## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### BELGIUM: BEEF INDUSTRY THREATENED BY HORMONE SCANDAL

Only days after the start of a large public relations campaign designed to increase beef consumption, a new hormone scandal hit the beef industry, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brussels. A government veterinary team, in a series of raids on cattle fattening farms in East and West Flanders, found that 18 of 20 farms inspected were illegally using hormones. Under EC rules, all hormone use in cattle feed is illegal. In retaliation and in an attempt to intimidate the inspectors, shots were fired at the home of one of the inspectors.

Subsequent newspaper coverage of the inspection and shooting incidents indicated a wide divergence of opinion regarding the degree of hormone use. On the high side, a Belgian consumer organization claims that 90 percent of Belgium beef is treated with hormones, while the Ministry of Agriculture states that only 11 percent of the beef has been tainted by hormones. Some experts say that current enforcement policies are a failure, but that if, as in the United States, use of natural hormones were legal, the problem would disappear. Both sides agree that the adverse publicity will cut beef demand making it even more difficult for Belgium producers to compete.

### BRAZIL: COFFEE OUTPUT FORECAST HIGHER IN 1993/94

Coffee production in Brazil for the 1993/94 season is forecast at 27.0 million (60-kilogram) bags, up 13 percent or 3.0 million from the 1992/93 volume, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The preliminary forecast for 1993/94 was based on field travel to Brazil's major coffee-producing areas in the States of Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais (central, west, and southwest) from October 20 through November 6, 1992. Production by State for the 1993/94 crop is forecast as follows in millions of 60-kilogram bags: Parana 3.5; Sao Paulo 6.5; Minas Gerais 10.5; Espirito Santo 4.0; and, other States 2.5.

Although 1992/93 is an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle for most of Brazil's coffee trees, trees in all 3 States currently are in poor condition which may significantly reduce their production potential. This reflects poor plantation management, as favorable weather, including a frost-less winter and well-distributed rainfall, occurred during early crop development. Poor crop management is an outgrowth of low grower incomes, high prices for inputs, and minimal production and marketing support from the Government.

Production potential deteriorated further because large numbers of trees were removed in all the major States during 1992. In Parana and Sao Paulo, the land cleared of coffee trees is now planted with sugarcane, soybeans, or citrus trees. However, in Minas Gerais, the land cleared was replanted with new coffee seedlings. Parana and Sao Paulo coffee trees had a weak first bloom during the second half of October. In the State of Minas Gerais (central, west, and southwest) coffee trees began blooming early in November.



In the State of Espirito Santo, coffee areas reportedly had an adequate amount of rainfall during the pre-flowering season. The production potential for this state also is expected to be down due to the poor vegetative condition of the trees.

Late this year, the Brazilian Government extended coffee grower debt payment deadlines by up to 5 years and provided new financing to cover coffee production and marketing costs. These measures will allow growers to withhold coffee from the market for marketing later under more favorable price conditions.

#### BRAZIL: CORRECTION TO HONEY PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

The Brazilian honey production estimates published in the October 1992 World Agricultural Production circular were incorrect. The correct estimates, in tons, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>
1988	30,000
1989	32,000
1990	30,000
1991	32,300
1992 <u>1/</u>	28,000

1/ Preliminary.

#### CANADA: CORN HARVEST PROSPECTS

Canada's 1992/93 corn production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, 26 percent below last year's level. The crop, which is primarily grown in Ontario and Quebec, appears to be in trouble, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa. Recent reports indicate that, as of November 30, the harvest was 5 to 10 percent complete whereas, in a normal season, harvesting would be nearly finished. Kernel moisture is said to be high (30 to 40 percent) as rain and snow storms continue to impede harvesting. Reportedly, most fields are too wet to support harvest machinery.

Many corn producers have applied for relief under the federal insurance plan, calling their corn crop a complete disaster. Some fields, especially those planted late in the season, have been written off completely. Some officials with the Provincial Growers' Association estimate that 30 to 40 percent of this year's crop may never be harvested. Farmers will continue to "pick at the crop" during the winter months and many remain optimistic that they will get their individual crops harvested.



## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### WORLD 1992/93 CORN PRODUCTION

World corn production for the 1992/93 season is estimated at a record 519.8 million tons, up 34.6 million or 7 percent from last year. Record production in the United States and a bumper crop in the EC-12 boosted global output. World area is estimated at a record 131.7 million hectares, up 0.8 million from 1991/92 due to an increase in area from last season in the United States, Eastern Europe, and FSU-12. The global average yield is estimated at 3.95 tons per hectare, up 0.2 tons or 6 percent from last year. Record estimated yield of 8.12 tons per hectare in the United States is the principal reason for the rise. (See Table 5 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.) In the Northern Hemisphere, harvest activity should be nearly complete. Wet weather is causing significant delays in the United States and Canada. In the Southern Hemisphere, farmers are actively planting with some crops already beginning to emerge.

United States: Corn production is estimated at a record 237.0 million tons, up 47.1 million or 25 percent from last year. Although early spring dryness initially caused concern, the weather during most of the growing season was ideal. In the Corn Belt, yields are record high, in part, because of high ear counts in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. A wet fall has hampered harvest progress. The National Agricultural Statistical Service reported that, as of December 8, 83 percent of the crop had been harvested in the 17 major producing States compared to harvest completion at the same time last year.

Argentina: Corn production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, down 0.6 million or 6 percent from last year. Area harvested is expected to increase 0.3 million hectares from last year, to 2.7 million. Favorable dry weather in September and early-October allowed planting to start on schedule; however, an abundance of rain from October into November caused planting delays. Sowings will most likely be extended into early-1993. Farmers are expected to expand corn area over last year since soybean profit margins have narrowed. Corn yield is estimated slightly above the 5-year average.

South Africa: Corn production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 4.7 million, or 142 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Area harvested is projected to rebound, to 3.4 million hectares, as farmers try to maximize output. Soil moisture levels were very low at the start of the October planting season. However, favorable rainfall covered most of the primary corn producing regions from October into early-December and improved sowing conditions. Planting can continue through mid-January without seriously affecting crop yield. The current yield estimate is near the 5-year average. Critical factors that will determine final production are temperature and rainfall later in the growing season.



Thailand: Corn production is estimated at 3.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Area harvested is estimated lower than last year at 1.3 million hectares. Dry weather prompted farmers to delay plantings by up to 3 weeks and shift some portion of their land to tapioca, beans, and sorghum. An increasing use of high-yielding varieties has kept yields from falling significantly.

Brazil: Corn production is estimated at 25.0 million tons, down 3.5 million or 12 percent from last year. Area harvested is projected to decrease 1.1 million hectares as the Brazilian Government attempts to discourage plantings by reducing the minimum corn price. In Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, corn was planted during a period of favorable weather and is now virtually complete. In the Northeast, lack of rain negatively affected crop prospects, but this region accounts for only 10 percent of Brazil's total agricultural production.

EC-12: Corn production is estimated at 27.7 million tons, up 0.9 million or 4 percent from last year. Weather was generally favorable in the major corn producing areas of France, Germany, and Italy. In France, yields are estimated at a record level and many farmers switched from producing silage to grain, especially in Brittany. In Italy, average corn yield is estimated at 8.54 tons per hectare, up 8 percent from the previous record in 1989/90. Most of the corn in Italy is grown in the Po Valley. In Germany, early-summer dryness did not affect the corn crop as much as previously anticipated. Although yields are estimated below the 5-year average, a record area boosted production to an all-time high.

FSU-12: Corn production is estimated at 9.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Area harvested is estimated to rise slightly from a year ago, to 3.0 million hectares, due to an increase in Ukraine. Average yield is tempered because of dryness in Ukraine and Volga Valley. Russia and Ukraine produce about 70 percent of the FSU-12's total corn output. This season's slight rise in production is primarily due to an increase in Ukraine that more than offsets a decline in Russia's prospective output. Additionally, Moldova's output is estimated lower due to a severe summer drought.

Eastern Europe: Corn production is estimated at 24.3 million tons, down 9.5 million or 28 percent from last year. Both economic and weather factors adversely affected the crop this season. Reduced fertilizer supplies, civil unrest (particularly in Yugoslavia), and land reform adjustments disrupted the economic system. The weather through most of the growing season was poor. Below-normal rainfall lowered yields from Poland south to Yugoslavia.

Canada: Corn production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, down 1.9 million or 26 percent from last year. Cold, wet weather during most of the growing season delayed normal crop development in Ontario (where over 70 percent of the corn crop is produced). The weather continued to be unseasonable throughout the fall resulting in a late-maturing crop. Statistics Canada reported, that as of early-December, only 10 percent of the corn had been harvested compared to a normal year when virtually all of the crop would have been picked. A significant portion of the corn is still not harvested and reports indicate that some producers are not expected to harvest their crop. In addition, the wet weather and delayed corn and soybean harvests in Ontario have impeded seeding of winter wheat and fall rye.



China: Corn production is estimated at 93.0 million tons, down 5.8 million or 6 percent from last year. Early-season drought in the North China Plain reduced water availability for irrigation and stressed the crop, thereby reducing yield prospects. Cool weather in the Northeast during June delayed planting, but favorable growing conditions throughout the remainder of the season allowed the crop to develop normally.

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## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

World 1992/93 green coffee production is estimated at 95.9 million 60-kilogram bags, down 7 percent from the 102.9 million bags harvested in 1991/92, but 1 percent greater than the preliminary forecast released in June 1992 (WAP 6-92). South American production is estimated at 46.0 million bags, down 10 percent from last year, but up 2 percent from the June forecast of 45.1 million bags. Production in Brazil and Colombia is estimated at 24.0 and 17.0 million bags, respectively. Coffee output in Africa is estimated at 18.6 million bags, 2 percent below last season and the June forecast. Cote d'Ivoire's 1992/93 crop is estimated at 4.0 million bags, only marginally above the 1991/92 level. Asian coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 13.5 million bags, down 2 percent from last season, but up slightly from the June forecast. The 1992/93 estimate for the North and Central America regions, including the Caribbean, is 17.0 million bags, down 6 percent from 1991/92, but 3 percent above the June forecast.

BRAZIL: The world's largest coffee producer harvested a crop of 24.0 million bags in 1992/93, unchanged from the June forecast, but 16 percent less than last year's 28.5 million bag crop. Brazil's 1992/93 planted area of approximately 2.5 million hectares is believed to have decreased by 30 percent from a year ago. This contraction in area reportedly reduced the total number of trees 18 percent, to an estimated 3.5 million trees. Production by State for the 1992/93 season is estimated as follows in millions of 60-kilogram bags: Parana, 1.8; Sao Paulo, 5.2; Minas Gerais, 9.5; Espirito Santo, 5.0; and, other States, 2.5.

COLOMBIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 17.0 million bags, 5 percent less than last year's record crop of 18.0 million bags, but 3 percent greater than the June forecast. The downturn projected in 1992/93 output is due to an expected decline in harvested area. The increase since the June estimate is based on projected higher plant yields. The expansion in coffee area, which occurred steadily throughout the 1980's and early-1990's, has stopped. The 1992/93 area planted, estimated at 1.1 million hectares, is down 1 percent from a year ago.

In mid-July 1992, a special meeting of the Coffee Growers Congress was held in Bogota to consider a series of measures proposed by the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Coffee Growers Federation (FEDECAFE) to slow the loss of funds from the National Coffee Fund (NCF) which lost US\$604.0 million between July 1989 and July 1992. The actions taken as a result of the Congress included:

- 1) An 11-percent reduction in the green coffee support price from US\$124.40 to US\$111.31 per carga (125 kilograms). This move was aimed at saving the NCF US\$98.2 million between July and December 1992.
- 2) Implementing a plan to remove 30,000 hectares from coffee production beginning in 1992 and an additional 100,000 hectares during the 3-year period 1993-1995. The Government's intention is to reduce annual coffee production from the current level of 18.0 million bags to approximately 15.5 to 16.0 million. Coffee farmers will be paid US\$1,310.00 per hectare to remove the land from production. The land must have been planted to high-yielding varieties, be less than 10 years old, and have a minimum productive capability of 1,250 kilograms of green coffee per hectare.



3) The suspension of FEDECAFE's subsidy program to encourage the planting of high-yielding varieties or the pruning of coffee trees in order to enhance yields. FEDECAFE's budget was reduced substantially by cutting both programs and personnel. The most severe cuts will be in research and infrastructure development programs.

4) A US\$200.0 million GOC loan to the NCF to finance purchases of the September-December 1992 coffee crop.

Colombia's coffee industry is still troubled by 2 serious problems, coffee rust and broca. Coffee rust has been a dilemma to growers since late-1983, but the industry's concern has intensified since FEDECAFE stopped subsidizing coffee rust control measures in June 1989. Previously, FEDECAFE covered the labor costs involved in controlling the disease and supplied fungicides at subsidized prices. Currently, FEDECAFE pays a slightly higher price for coffee and expects growers to use the additional profit to pay for rust control measures. However, the decline in sales of copper oxychloride, used to control coffee rust, indicates that many growers are neglecting rust control.

Another annoying problem for the industry is "broca." Broca is the common name for a small worm that destroys coffee berries. It first appeared in Colombia during 1988 in a minor producing area near the border with Ecuador. It then spread to other coffee areas of secondary importance, such as Huila and Cauca. The prevalent belief throughout the industry was that broca would not spread to the important coffee growing areas because growers in these areas would be more careful. However, in November 1990, broca was discovered in Risaralda, the heart of Colombia's most important coffee producing region. Now that broca outbreaks have been detected on approximately 70,000 hectares, the coffee industry recognizes the seriousness of the problem. FEDECAFE and the Colombian Agricultural Institute already have begun instructing growers on the various methods of preventing and eradicating broca. However, it is too early to speculate about the long-term effect on Colombian coffee production.

INDONESIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 7.4 million bags, up 4 percent from last year, but down 2 percent from the June forecast. The upturn projected for 1992/93 is based on improved weather and a 5-percent increase in harvested area. The Government's coffee production policy remains focused on rehabilitation and intensification of existing areas rather than expansion into new areas. Robusta coffee remains the dominant variety, accounting for 95 percent of Indonesia's annual output. One of the Government's goals is to increase Arabica plantings in order to achieve a 30:70 ratio. Although the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association will provide growers with the financial support required to convert land from Robusta to Arabica, it is expected to be a slow process.



MEXICO: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 4.2 million bags, 9 percent less than last year, but unchanged from the June forecast. The downturn projected for 1992/93 is due to reduced cultural practices and lower input utilization during the past several years. About one-third of Mexico's coffee output is produced on small farms whose average size is 2 to 4 hectares. Because of declining prices, most of these farmers have severe financial problems which have forced them to reduce inputs and limit necessary cultural practices. The reduction in cultural practices by small producers has resulted in a sharp increase in coffee rust and broca. Broca outbreaks have been verified on 115,000 hectares, mostly in the state of Chiapas, but also in Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla, and Guerrero. Medium and large-scale growers also have experienced reduced returns, but have been able to maintain production levels due to their economies of scale and access to commercial bank financing.

Coffee production in the State of Veracruz is expected to decline in 1992/93 because of the off-year cycle. In the States of Chiapas and Puebla, output is expected to remain stable. Out of Mexico's 12 coffee producing states, Chiapas, Veracruz, and Puebla rank first, second, and fourth in coffee production. Other less important coffee producing states such as Guerrero, Nayarit, and Colima are expected to increase production in 1992/93 due to favorable weather.

In November 1992, the Government of Mexico implemented The Emergency Program to Support Small Coffee Producers. The program, which will run through the 1992/93 season, includes 2 subsidized lines of credit and the restructuring of small growers' bank debts from prior years. Only growers farming in areas averaging less than 10 hectares will be eligible for these credits. Small growers will receive interest-free production loans to pay the costs for picking and transporting cherry coffee to processing facilities. Financing aid will be limited to 4 hectares or less. The second credit loan program will finance cherry coffee purchases, storage, and processing costs for small coffee grower associations. The Government plans to eliminate the government-run Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE) by December 1993. In place of INMECAFE, the Government plans to create a National Coffee Commission and regional commissions in all 12 coffee producing States.

COTE D'IVOIRE: Coffee production during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 4.0 million bags, up 1 percent from the revised 1991/92 estimate, but unchanged from the June forecast. The increase projected for 1992/93 is due to favorable rainfall during the growing season, an increase in the number of trees entering production, and the growers' renewed interest in the Government's more liberal de-hulling policy. One of the most important actions undertaken by the Government to liberalize coffee marketing entailed removing restrictions that prohibited farmers from de-hulling coffee cherries. The removal of these restrictions eased the farmers' discontent with de-hulling factories that stemmed from a widespread belief that the factories were using quality control to unfairly lower purchase prices.



GUATEMALA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 3.2 million bags, down 9 percent from last season, but 5 percent above the June forecast. The production decline is due to a cutback in cultural practices necessitated by low producer prices. In an effort to assist the coffee industry, the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) approved a proposal for the sale of bonds in September 1992. To become law, the proposal must be approved by the Guatemalan Congress.

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TABLE 20  
WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60-Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 June	1992/93 Dec 2/
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Costa Rica	2,453	2,565	2,530	2,500	2,375
Cuba	475	480	450	450	450
Dominican Republic	756	672	702	720	720
El Salvador	2,787	2,603	2,357	2,400	2,500
Guatemala	3,472	3,282	3,444	3,000	3,150
Haiti	527	580	550	500	500
Honduras	1,928	1,685	2,200	1,600	2,000
Jamaica	19	26	38	25	40
Mexico	5,100	4,550	4,620	4,200	4,200
Nicaragua	743	460	780	660	600
Panama	182	200	200	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	15	15
United States 3/	239	232	235	235	240
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,696</b>	<b>17,350</b>	<b>18,121</b>	<b>16,505</b>	<b>16,990</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
Bolivia	258	342	350	350	350
Brazil	26,000	31,000	28,500	24,000	24,000
Colombia	13,300	14,500	17,980	16,500	17,000
Ecuador	2,150	1,830	1,800	1,780	1,900
Guyana	5	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	430	340	400	400	400
Peru	1,400	1,150	1,050	900	1,100
Venezuela	1,075	843	1,112	1,200	1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,618</b>	<b>50,010</b>	<b>51,197</b>	<b>45,135</b>	<b>45,955</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Angola	170	170	170	170	170
Benin	35	35	35	35	35
Burundi	616	517	562	500	550
Cameroon	1,440	1,450	1,485	1,350	1,470
Central African Rep.	300	350	350	350	350
Congo	25	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	4,734	3,300	3,967	4,000	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,400	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
Gabon	30	37	35	30	35
Ghana	17	35	35	35	35
Guinea	125	125	125	125	125
Kenya	1,740	1,455	1,572	1,600	1,550
Liberia	40	30	30	30	30
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,000
Malawi	95	90	90	70	70
Nigeria	95	90	90	90	90
Rwanda	561	550	550	650	500
Sierra Leone	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	888	763	770	800	800
Togo	215	161	200	300	200
Uganda	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000
Zaire	2,000	1,695	1,500	1,300	1,300
Zambia	15	15	15	15	15
Zimbabwe	225	208	100	200	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,481</b>	<b>18,516</b>	<b>18,971</b>	<b>18,890</b>	<b>18,565</b>
<b>ASIA</b>					
India	2,150	2,970	3,200	2,500	2,500
Indonesia	7,100	7,480	7,100	7,500	7,350
Malaysia	75	75	75	75	75
Philippines	1,149	970	950	900	900
Sri Lanka	70	75	75	75	75
Thailand	800	785	1,000	900	1,150
Vietnam	985	1,200	1,350	1,400	1,400
Yemen	65	65	65	65	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>13,620</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>13,415</b>	<b>13,515</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	1,092	964	784	900	850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>855</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>97,286</b>	<b>100,465</b>	<b>102,893</b>	<b>94,850</b>	<b>95,880</b>

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.

2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.

3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



## WORLD 1992/93 COTTON PRODUCTION

World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 85.9 million 480-pound bales, down 10 percent from 1991/92's record of 96.0 million. Yields are expected to decline 5 percent this season since the major producing regions experienced pests, droughts, and/or floods. China accounted for 51 percent of the drop in global production, followed by the Former Soviet Union (FSU-12) at 18 percent and the United States at 13 percent. This article will highlight the top seven producing nations: China, United States, India, FSU-12, Pakistan, Brazil, and Turkey. Countries are ranked based on estimated production for 1992/93. Each country produces in excess of 2.5 million bales annually. Together, they will produce an estimated 71.4 million bales, or 83 percent of the world's cotton.

China: China, the world's largest cotton producer, is expected to supply nearly one-fourth of the global output this year. Production for 1992/93 is estimated at 21.0 million bales, well below the 26.1 million of last year. Cotton area is estimated at 6.8 million hectares, an increase of 3 percent over 1991/92. Yields are estimated at 677 kilograms per hectare, well above the world average, but sharply below China's 5-year average of 808 kilograms per hectare. About 60 percent of China's cotton is grown in the North China Plain, especially in Shandong, Henan, and Hebei Provinces. These 3 Provinces account for most of the 5-million-bale drop from last year. The decline in these Provinces is attributed to drought during May and June and an extensive boll worm infestation later in the season. The remainder of the crop is grown in the Northwest and the Yangtze River Valley. These areas experienced favorable growing conditions and output in these Provinces partially offset some of the losses that occurred in the North China Plain.

United States: The United States is currently the world's second largest cotton producer. Production for 1992/93 is estimated at 16.3 million bales, 7 percent below the near-record level of 17.6 million produced in 1991/92 and the third largest on record. While the United States was the world's leader in cotton output prior to 1983/84, since then it has consistently been surpassed by China. The United States has distanced itself from the FSU-12 for the number 2 position. Over the past 5 years, the United States' annual production has averaged 15.1 million bales. The 1992/93 season commenced with cotton development in many States advanced compared to 1991/92. However, extensive areas in New Mexico and Texas were in very poor condition shortly after planting, due to cool temperatures, rain, and hail damage. Some of these areas were abandoned. However, this year's crops in New Mexico and Texas matured at a faster rate throughout the growing season than the crops of 1991/92. Mostly clear weather has favored quality development and harvesting across the Texas Plains, the southwestern and the southeastern States. As of early-December, the crop was just over 88 percent harvested nationally, 4 percent ahead of the 1991/92 season.



India: India is currently the third largest producer of cotton in the world, displacing the FSU-12 from that position for the first time in recent history. Output in 1992/93 is estimated at 10.0 million bales, up 7 percent from last year's disappointing harvest. While cotton production in the rainfed areas of Central India was down last year because of poor monsoonal rains, production in this area returned to a more normal pattern during 1992/93. India has the largest area planted to cotton, amounting to roughly 23 percent of the world total. However, yields are among the world's lowest, estimated at only 291 kilograms per hectare. Because of this, India will contribute 12 percent of world lint output this year. The summer monsoon plays a key role in cotton productivity and crop size in most growing areas, since only 20 percent of the total area is under irrigation. The 1992/93 monsoonal season was generally favorable for the current cotton crop. In the important rainfed cotton areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra, rainfall has been adequate compared to last year's deficiencies which led to the disappointing production of 9.4 million bales.

FSU-12: The FSU-12 ranks a distant fourth behind China, the United States, and India in cotton production. Cotton output for 1992/93 is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 16 percent from last year. Cotton is grown only under irrigation in the FSU-12 Republics of Central Asia -- Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan -- and in Azerbaijan of the Transcaucasian region. Historically, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan are the largest producers accounting for the majority of the former Soviet Union's output and 88 percent of its area. The total area planted to cotton is around 2.7 million hectares, down 9 percent from last year. Cool, wet weather early in the planting season over much of Central Asia delayed sowing and, in some cases, reduced the area that could have been planted. Below-normal temperatures during the growing season delayed maturation of the crop, thereby forcing the harvest later into the season where cooler fall temperatures also reduced yields. Civil unrest in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan interfered with cotton production and harvesting, reducing the output in those States.

Pakistan: Pakistan is currently the fifth largest cotton producer and is estimated to produce 10 percent of total world cotton output. Production is estimated at 9.0 million bales for 1992/93, well below the record level of 10.0 million produced last year, as floods in the Sindh and Punjab cut area by 61 and 4 percent, respectively. The Pakistani cotton crop is well-insulated from rainfall deficiencies, with nearly all cotton acreage in the vast Indus River Plain under irrigation. Its irrigation resources and the development of high-yielding varieties have enabled the country to achieve more than double the average cotton yield of neighboring India. This year's yields are forecast at 797 kilograms per hectare, despite flood damage and some pest and disease problems caused by the floods. There were 2 significant floods this past summer. The first occurred in early-August and primarily affected the southern Province of Sindh, which accounts for about 10 percent of Pakistani cotton production. The second flood occurred in early-September when heavy rains in the northern mountain range swelled 2 major rivers, the Jhelum and the Chenab, in Punjab Province. The Punjab accounts for approximately 90 percent of Pakistani cotton output.



Brazil: Brazil is currently the sixth largest cotton producer in the world and the largest producer in South America. Cotton production in 1992/93 is forecast at 3.0 million bales, 13 percent below last year. Area is currently forecast at 1.8 million hectares, 11 percent below last year. The area devoted to cotton is almost entirely determined by the relative price of competing crops and the amount of credit made available by the Brazilian Government. The unfavorable market prices in 1991/92 have reduced planned cotton area in the states of Parana and Sao Paulo in favor of soybeans. Cold, wet weather in September slowed planting in the Center-South and reduced planned cotton area in that region.

Turkey: Turkey is the seventh largest cotton producer in the world, producing 3 percent of the total. The cotton growing areas of Turkey are: (1) Cukurova and Southeast Anatolia; (2) the Aegean region in western Anatolia; and, (3) Antalya, located in southern Anatolia. Cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 2.8 million bales, 8 percent above last year's crop, but below the record production of 3.0 million in 1990/91. Area is estimated to have increased 5 percent while the yield is expected to increase 2 percent. Generally, the entire growing season was favorable for the rapid development of the cotton crop. There were some concerns about the Cukurova area since it experienced some below-normal temperatures early in the season but those low temperatures did not persist. As of late November, picking was nearing completion under generally satisfactory conditions in all major areas.

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TABLE 21

## MAJOR COTTON PRODUCERS

	480-lb BALES (1000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA	LINT MT (1000)
1992/93						
WORLD	85,925	100	570	32,828	100	18,708
TOP SEVEN	71,439	83	590	26,350	80	15,554
China	21,000	24	677	6,750	21	4,572
United States	16,259	19	780	4,540	14	3,540
India	10,000	12	291	7,480	23	2,177
FSU-12	9,400	11	747	2,740	8	2,047
Pakistan	9,000	10	797	2,460	7	1,960
Brazil	3,000	3	373	1,750	5	653
Turkey	2,780	3	961	630	2	605
Other	14,486	17	487	6,478	20	3,154
1991/92						
WORLD	95,976	100	601	34,783	100	20,897
TOP SEVEN	80,357	84	627	27,926	80	17,496
China	26,100	27	869	6,539	19	5,683
United States	17,614	18	731	5,245	15	3,835
India	9,370	10	265	7,684	22	2,040
FSU-12	11,250	12	814	3,010	9	2,449
Pakistan	10,000	10	756	2,881	8	2,177
Brazil	3,445	4	381	1,969	6	750
Turkey	2,578	3	939	598	2	561
Other	15,619	16	496	6,857	20	3,401
	480-lb BALES (1000)	CHANGE FROM YEAR EARLIER (PERCENT)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 Ha)	CHANGE FROM YEAR EARLIER (PERCENT)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)
CHANGE FROM 1991/92						
WORLD	-10051	-10	100	-1955	-6	100
TOP SEVEN	-8918	-11	89	-1576	-6	81
China	-5100	-20	51	211	3	11
United States	-1355	-8	13	-705	-13	36
India	630	7	6	-204	-3	10
FSU-12	-1850	-16	18	-270	-9	14
Pakistan	-1000	-10	10	-421	-15	22
Brazil	-445	-13	4	-219	-11	11
Turkey	202	8	2	32	5	2
Other	-1133	-7	11	-379	-6	19

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

## WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 8.1 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 4 percent from the June projection (WAP 6-92) and 7 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. The upward revision reflects major production increases in Brazil, Turkey, the Philippines, and Greece due to increased plantings and favorable weather. In China, where an increase in plantings helped compensate for drought in the major producing areas, production is estimated up 3 percent, to 3.2 million tons. However, substantial production declines are expected in Canada, Italy, and Argentina due to inclement weather.

NORTH AMERICA: Total unmanufactured tobacco production in North America for 1992 is estimated at 867,649 tons, down slightly from 1991 as increased production in the United States was not sufficient to offset reduced output in Canada and Mexico. Tobacco production in the United States for 1992 is estimated at 763,028 tons, up 1 percent from 1991. U.S. plantings were up over 2 percent, but yields were down. Despite an 82-percent increase in area, Mexico's 1992 tobacco production is estimated at only 33,730 tons, down 12 percent from 1991 due to bad weather in Nayarit, the major tobacco producing State. Given normal weather, production is expected to more than double in 1993. Canadian tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 70,891 tons, down 10 percent from the revised 1991 estimate. The drop in production was due to persistent cold, wet weather during the growing season which caused yields to decline 8 percent.

SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 109,129 tons, down slightly from the June forecast, but 16 percent larger than the weather-damaged 1991 crop. In 1993, seasonal conditions are expected to be better and a record crop is forecast. Brazil's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at a record 577,000 tons, 10 percent above the June projection and 37 percent greater than the drought-reduced 1991 crop. Output in Brazil's southern states was up 49 percent from 1991 because of increased plantings and above-normal yields. In the North, both area and yield were lower.

EC-12: Tobacco production in Greece, the leading EC tobacco producer, is expected to total 212,000 tons in 1992, up 37 percent from the June estimate and 28 percent above 1991. The sharp upturn is due to increased plantings and higher yields. Farmers boosted plantings of flue-cured and burley tobaccos to take advantage of EC price supports for these leaf types.

Italian tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 168,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1991 due to drought, which reduced expected yields despite a 4-percent increase in plantings. In Spain, 1992 tobacco production is forecast at 45,840 tons, slightly smaller than the 1991 crop due to lower-than-expected yields.

FSU-12: In the Former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltics), 1992 tobacco production is estimated at 230,640 tons, down 10 percent from the June estimate, but up 3 percent from 1991. Increased production in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan more than offset the damaging effect drought had on production in Moldova and civil war had on tobacco output in Georgia.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: The 1992 tobacco crop in Zimbabwe is estimated at 202,182 tons, up 4 percent from the June forecast and 14 percent above the 1991 crop. The 1991/92 drought reduced the quality of the 1992 tobacco crop and cut yield 8 percent. The drought is expected to have a similar impact on the 1993 crop. Malawi's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 138,644 tons, up 9 percent from the June estimate and 11 percent above 1991 despite drought and only a small increase in total plantings. The production increase mainly reflects a 13-percent increase in plantings of high-yielding burley tobacco. Production is expected to continue expanding through 1993.

ASIA: Chinese tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 3,156,700 tons, up 3 percent from the June forecast and 4 percent above 1991 due to a 5-percent increase in plantings. Production would have been greater, but drought in the major tobacco producing Provinces reduced 1992 yields below expectations. High tobacco prices have encouraged China's farmers to work with technical advisors from the China National Tobacco Corporation to improve tobacco quality and yields. Despite province-level quotas, tobacco production is expected to continue to increase because of its value to the county governments' as a source of tax revenue.

India's tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 543,300 tons, up slightly from the June forecast, but 3 percent below 1991. For 1993, plantings are forecast to decline because of an expected drop in tobacco prices.

Japanese tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 77,390 tons, up 6 percent from the June forecast and 11 percent above the 1991 crop due to favorable weather.

Tobacco production in the Philippines is expected to total 115,338 tons in 1992, up 35 percent from the June forecast and 40 percent above 1991. The current estimate is a record for the Philippines and reflects increased plantings and higher yields due, in part, to high prices in 1991 which encouraged farmers to expand 1992 plantings. Tobacco prices in 1992 are much lower so a smaller 1993 crop is forecast.

In South Korea, 1992 tobacco production is estimated at 75,260 tons, up 14 percent from the June forecast and 8 percent above 1991. The increase is due to ideal growing conditions and adequate moisture supplies that resulted in a 12-percent increase in yield. Tobacco production is forecast to decline in 1993 largely because of labor shortages.

Thailand's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 102,800 tons, up 7 percent from the June forecast and 35 percent above 1991 due to increased plantings and higher-than-anticipated yields. Production is expected to exceed 100,000 tons through 1993.

MIDDLE EAST: Turkey's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 309,819 tons, up 29 percent from 1991, due to a 16-percent increase in plantings. The sharp expansion in plantings occurred because of favorable prices received in 1991. Support prices for the 1992 crop have not yet been announced.

TABLE 22  
TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	29,346	30,374	29,930	63,057	78,704	70,891
Mexico	22,118	18,666	33,930	34,653	38,250	33,730
United States	296,887	309,326	316,400	737,722	754,538	763,028
Total	348,351	358,366	380,260	835,432	871,492	867,649
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	50,155	64,610	76,235	67,588	94,443	109,129
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	282,000	288,000	334,000	435,000	422,000	577,000
Chile	3,909	4,349	5,239	12,785	14,076	17,205
Colombia	20,557	19,679	19,638	32,060	30,527	30,230
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	2,865	3,615	5,165	6,071	7,755	11,055
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	8,012	9,071	9,908	13,597	12,048	14,800
Total	373,848	395,674	456,535	576,701	590,449	769,019
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	854	760	988	1,728	1,305	1,940
El Salvador	543	561	561	970	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	6,244	5,914	8,129	10,568	10,161	15,168
Honduras	2,640	2,856	3,647	4,605	4,590	6,767
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	904	994	1,094	1,808	1,988	2,188
Total	13,425	13,325	16,659	24,229	23,632	31,651
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Dominican Republic	14,830	19,222	21,150	15,085	21,808	22,641
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	66,005	70,397	72,325	61,424	68,147	68,980
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1,553	450	1,800
France	10,704	10,537	10,738	28,284	29,499	28,221
Germany	5,880	4,130	4,150	11,147	7,996	9,000
Greece	76,459	82,984	102,318	134,368	165,650	212,000
Italy	87,719	79,400	72,000	214,846	193,840	168,000
Portugal	2,258	2,460	2,235	5,573	6,143	6,059
Spain	23,450	24,420	25,295	43,500	46,173	45,840
Total	206,931	204,399	217,204	439,271	449,751	470,920
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	52,891	59,951	67,600	66,858	73,897	90,400
Czechoslovakia	3,750	3,193	2,800	5,000	5,415	4,949
Hungary	8,690	9,760	9,500	14,346	18,610	18,135
Poland	25,754	27,710	25,400	56,764	60,830	50,000
Romania	16,845	9,860	20,000	14,200	13,900	24,000
Yugoslavia	45,000	45,000	46,000	46,620	62,160	55,833
Total	176,930	179,474	195,300	218,788	249,812	258,317
FSU-12 2/	112,996	110,389	110,989	292,727	222,857	230,640

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 22 (Continued)  
TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	5,788	4,927	5,500	7,171	5,995	6,369
Tunisia	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	15,588	14,777	15,200	19,226	18,745	19,119
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2000	2000	2000	1600	1600	1600
Cameroon	3400	3400	3400	5500	5500	5500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote D' Ivoire	10000	10000	10000	2490	2490	2490
Ethiopia	3000	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500
Ghana	3950	3950	3950	1400	1300	1500
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	100,110	117,200	130,900	101,652	125,410	138,644
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	25,454	23,427	24,500	27,485	30,600	33,900
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	21,250	21,250	21,250	14,055	14,055	14,055
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	3,500	4,600	4,882	4,300	5,500	6,000
Zimbabwe	62,924	71,647	88,390	139,803	178,107	202,182
Total	282,393	307,279	339,077	347,108	413,385	454,694
ASIA						
Bangladesh	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
Burma	55,000	55,000	55,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	1,592,600	1,804,100	1,894,300	2,627,500	3,030,700	3,156,700
India	421,100	410,450	417,900	564,400	558,400	543,300
Indonesia	241,170	240,568	203,140	158,865	170,850	144,140
Japan	29,964	28,924	27,590	80,542	69,897	77,390
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	31,339	30,671	29,604	66,213	69,696	75,260
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	10,659	15,648	13,200	11,080	10,539	11,720
Pakistan	40,911	48,395	54,626	68,040	80,806	94,000
Philippines	49,830	52,831	70,838	70,130	82,872	115,338
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,131	21,401	18,500
Thailand	63,095	62,220	78,200	75,630	75,928	102,800
Vietnam	32,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total	2,678,274	2,891,367	2,986,913	3,917,531	4,347,089	4,515,148
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	12,757	14,401	15,260	13,007	15,995	16,287
Turkey	319,937	295,368	350,840	295,599	239,405	309,819
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	364,847	341,922	398,253	353,306	300,100	370,806
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,327	5,532	5,500	14,877	14,970	15,050
OTHER 3/	5,803	5,545	5,520	5,920	5,802	5,750
WORLD	4,650,718	4,898,446	5,199,735	7,106,540	7,576,231	8,077,743

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO AREA IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR  
(Hectares)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Armenia	4,400	4,304	4,304
Azerbaijan	16,500	17,100	17,200
Belarus	1,100	1,076	1,076
Georgia	5,500	5,380	5,380
Kazakhstan	2,200	2,152	2,152
Kyrgyzstan	22,000	20,000	20,500
Moldova	36,300	35,508	35,508
Russia	2,996	3,349	3,349
Tajikistan	3,300	3,228	3,228
Turkmenistan	1,100	1,076	1,076
Ukraine	5,500	5,380	5,380
Uzbekistan	12,100	11,836	11,836
Total FSU-12	112,996	110,389	110,989

1/ Forecast.

Source: GOSKOMSTAT data and USDA estimates.

TABLE 24

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR  
(Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Armenia	1,939	1,045	1,100
Azerbaijan	61,961	33,972	63,250
Belarus	2,365	2,606	2,606
Georgia	22,000	22,000	8,800
Kazakhstan	5,171	2,725	2,250
Kyrgyzstan	59,330	42,849	55,550
Moldova	73,411	68,731	51,150
Russia	6,536	2,417	1,650
Tajikistan	12,304	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	14,534	12,311	12,311
Uzbekistan	30,606	21,038	18,810
Total FSU-12	292,727	222,857	230,640

1/ Forecast.

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.



# WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY TYPE

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 8.1 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 4 percent from the June forecast and 7 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. Production by type is as follows in 1,000 tons:

	1990	1991	June 1992	December <u>1</u> / 1992
<u>Leaf Type</u>				
Flue-cured	4,002	4,498	4,766	4,878
Burley	733	823	889	971
Oriental	857	760	855	869
Dark air/sun-cured	1,179	1,133	933	1,019
Light air-cured	71	80	88	76
Dark air-cured, cigar	205	216	208	212
Dark fire-cured	59	66	61	53
Total	7,106	7,576	7,800	8,078

1/ Preliminary.

FLUE-CURED: World production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast and 8 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. Since the June report, 1992 flue-cured production has increased 12 percent in Brazil, to 407,000 tons, and 108 percent in Greece, to 75,000 tons, because of increased plantings and excellent yields due to better-than-normal weather. After extensive storm damage in October 1991, massive replanting efforts allowed the Philippines to expand production 19 percent in 1992, to 56,100 tons. Flue-cured tobacco production increased in India, Thailand, and Poland. Production increases also occurred in China, Zimbabwe, and Malawi despite serious drought problems. Canada and the United States were the only major flue-cured producers with reduced output in 1992.

BURLEY: World production is estimated at 971,086 tons, up 10 percent from the June forecast and 18 percent higher than the revised 1991 estimate. Since June, burley production estimates have been raised for the United States, Brazil, India, China, the Philippines, and Malawi. Of the major producers, reductions occurred only in Argentina and Italy.

ORIENTAL: World production is estimated at 868,529 tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast and 14 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. In Turkey, the world's largest producer of oriental tobacco, increased plantings, encouraged by high 1991 prices, resulted in a 1992 harvest of 308,000 tons, 30 percent larger than the disease-damaged 1991 crop. Revised oriental tobacco production statistics from the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union show 1992 production at 229,285 tons, up 4 percent from 1991. Favorable weather and an increase in plantings boosted Greek production of oriental tobacco 13 percent, to 124,000 tons.

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED: World production for 1992 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 9 percent from the June forecast, but down 10 percent from 1991. The changes since June are due to revisions in the estimates for China and India, the 2 most important producers of dark air and sun-cured tobacco. Chinese production for 1992 has been revised to 200,000 tons, up from 110,000 tons in June, but 7 percent below the 1991 estimate. India's production estimate for 1992 has been changed to 364,620 tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast, but 15 percent below the 1991 crop of 431,400 tons.

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TABLE 25  
FLUE-CURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA				PRODUCTION			
	1990	1991	1992	1/	1990	1991	1992	1/
	----Hectares----				---Metric tons---			
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	28,948	29,787	29,500		62,150	77,295	70,000	
Mexico	7,160	3,590	7,290		11,380	8,290	11,600	
United States	168,785	162,927	164,546		426,034	413,625	404,222	
Total	204,893	196,304	201,336		499,564	499,210	485,822	
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	29,500	32,480	39,000		43,645	58,520	55,500	
Brazil	157,000	165,000	203,000		295,000	278,000	407,000	
Chile	1,186	1,335	1,593		3,521	3,964	4,627	
Colombia	2,791	2,170	1,870		5,203	3,916	3,230	
Ecuador	650	650	650		1,575	1,575	1,575	
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200		1,820	1,820	1,820	
Uruguay	665	665	665		1,250	1,250	1,250	
Venezuela	5,097	5,834	6,058		8,512	7,408	8,800	
Total	198,089	209,334	254,036		360,526	356,453	483,802	
CENTRAL AMERICA								
Costa Rica	232	252	301		539	469	626	
El Salvador	377	366	366		621	670	670	
Guatemala	763	598	863		1,419	1,103	1,576	
Honduras	694	909	872		1,366	1,446	1,743	
Nicaragua	500	500	500		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	2,566	2,625	2,902		4,945	4,688	5,615	
CARIBBEAN								
Dominican Republic	1,590	1,675	1,600		3,176	3,302	3,185	
Jamaica	547	547	547		1,212	1,212	1,212	
Total	2,137	2,222	2,147		4,388	4,514	4,397	
EC-12								
France	2,602	2,678	3,100		5,136	5,828	6,405	
Germany	1,707	1,624	1,644		2,397	1,900	2,900	
Greece	7,600	16,008	28,796		29,600	39,400	75,000	
Italy	25,161	27,900	25,000		54,023	60,094	50,000	
Portugal	1,838	2,122	1,899		4,350	5,134	5,014	
Spain	13,700	16,300	16,600		27,000	32,500	32,000	
Total	52,608	66,632	77,039		122,506	144,856	171,319	
EASTERN EUROPE								
Bulgaria	7,200	7,841	7,500		10,200	11,512	12,000	
Czechoslovakia	3,000	2,286	2,000		4,000	4,000	3,709	
Hungary	5,150	5,800	5,800		8,484	9,660	9,700	
Poland	11,206	11,500	11,700		21,121	22,182	21,500	
Romania	3,370	2,750	4,400		2,680	3,475	4,600	
Yugoslavia	16,000	11,000	12,000		17,760	17,760	16,650	
Total	45,926	41,177	43,400		64,245	68,589	68,159	

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25 (Continued)

**FLUE-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons---		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,160	3,230	3,230	1,025	920	1,120
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	16,600	17,500	18,500	21,818	25,747	25,710
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	21,126	19,510	20,500	23,368	27,283	29,545
Tanzania	18,218	18,218	18,218	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	2,850	3,800	4,082	3,500	4,500	5,000
Zimbabwe	59,425	66,927	82,500	133,866	170,150	192,000
Total	137,729	145,535	163,380	213,149	258,172	282,947
ASIA						
Bangladesh	14,175	12,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Burma	5,800	5,800	5,800	13,200	13,200	13,200
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,342,000	1,562,100	1,640,000	2,259,000	2,670,000	2,804,000
India	88,600	118,700	136,200	100,840	109,500	159,180
Indonesia	75,500	79,000	70,000	49,980	52,450	47,350
Japan	19,660	19,213	18,440	50,540	43,599	51,600
Korea North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	22,595	21,390	19,872	46,037	47,180	47,380
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	10,168	14,953	12,500	10,517	9,849	11,000
Pakistan	11,516	14,157	18,433	24,988	31,032	40,000
Philippines	29,300	29,600	36,200	41,610	45,175	56,100
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,131	21,401	18,500
Vietnam	24,775	26,400	33,600	32,500	34,000	43,000
Cyprus	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,800	9,800	9,800
Total	1,688,997	1,948,175	2,047,862	2,697,677	3,125,720	3,339,644
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Syria	1,158	1,202	1,450	2,828	2,823	2,900
Turkey	681	750	750	1,435	1,648	1,700
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	10,842	10,955	11,203	18,083	18,291	18,420
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,310	5,515	5,483	14,847	14,940	15,020
OTHER 2/	3,030	3,023	3,033	2,496	2,490	2,513
WORLD	2,352,127	2,631,497	2,811,821	4,002,426	4,497,923	4,877,658

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, and Morocco.

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TABLE 26  
BURLEY TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons---		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	10,917	10,816	22,460	18,013	23,060	17,290
United States	109,798	126,504	131,142	271,218	298,550	314,740
Total	120,715	137,320	153,602	289,231	321,610	332,030
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	13,200	23,010	28,000	17,450	28,830	44,500
Brazil	35,000	34,000	53,000	57,000	53,000	95,000
Chile	2,531	2,849	3,372	8,639	9,632	11,660
Colombia	2,521	3,165	2,974	3,870	4,905	4,588
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Paraguay	65	65	65	50	50	55
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	2,915	3,237	3,850	5,085	4,640	6,000
Total	57,397	67,491	92,426	94,224	103,187	163,933
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	133	119	176	236	186	329
El Salvador	166	195	195	349	368	368
Guatemala	5,191	5,039	6,987	8,824	8,655	13,249
Honduras	1,217	1,150	2,065	1,572	1,458	3,410
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	904	994	1,094	1,808	1,988	2,188
Total	8,761	8,647	11,667	15,089	14,955	21,844
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,075	1,070	1,050	2,091	2,223	2,140
EC-12						
France	1,395	1,521	2,100	3,779	4,184	5,645
Germany	2,614	956	956	5,230	2,146	2,150
Greece	1,800	2,976	5,213	4,268	10,250	13,000
Italy	16,299	18,100	16,000	54,898	61,870	51,000
Portugal	420	338	336	1,223	1,009	1,045
Spain	9,200	7,700	8,300	15,600	13,000	13,200
Total	31,728	31,591	32,905	84,998	92,459	86,040
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	671	633	628	1,265	1,365	1,320
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	3,400	2,110	2,100	4,200	3,400	3,400
Czechoslovakia	750	907	800	1,000	1,415	1,240
Hungary	120	150	150	200	220	235
Poland	2,984	5,100	6,400	5,208	9,861	12,000
Romania	4,200	1,950	3,600	4,175	2,780	3,900
Yugoslavia	2,000	4,000	2,000	3,330	6,660	3,330
Total	13,454	14,217	15,050	18,113	24,336	24,105

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26 (Continued)

**BURLEY TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	-----Hectares-----			---Metric tons---		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	5,640	4,813	5,400	6,667	5,580	6,100
Tunisia	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	12,000	11,223	11,860	13,741	12,739	13,259
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	53,000	60,000	85,000	64,019	75,013	99,224
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
South Africa	109	126	125	107	67	65
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	200	200	200	55	55	55
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	650	800	800	800	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	3,267	4,375	5,600	5,893	7,893	10,138
Total	61,576	69,851	96,075	74,807	87,961	114,415
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	350	350	0	280	280
China	25,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
India	8,300	12,200	15,100	8,200	12,000	13,500
Indonesia	40	68	140	50	80	170
Japan	8,560	8,248	8,150	25,785	22,921	23,640
Korea, North	8,744	9,281	9,732	20,176	22,516	27,880
Malaysia	491	695	700	563	690	720
Pakistan	322	313	526	600	610	1,000
Philippines	8,500	9,200	18,000	17,260	22,665	40,550
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	8,200	9,420	14,700	20,500	24,300	38,000
Total	69,000	90,618	118,241	134,481	157,409	207,087
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	1,471	1,767	1,900	3,492	4,041	3,980
Turkey	54	60	60	119	100	100
Total	1,525	1,827	1,960	3,611	4,141	4,080
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	17	17	17	30	30	30
OTHER 2/						
	636	726	706	868	810	803
WORLD	378,555	435,231	536,187	732,549	823,225	971,086

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, and Ghana.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 27

**DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	-----Hectares-----			---Metric tons---		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	365	550	400	855	1,351	844
United States	1,409	1,785	1,914	3,469	4,037	4,535
Total	1,774	2,335	2,314	4,324	5,388	5,379
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	6,800	8,350	8,400	5,604	6,340	8,640
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	76,000	74,000	68,000	62,000	71,000	59,000
Chile	102	81	159	477	357	713
Colombia	14,078	13,490	13,790	21,229	20,428	20,892
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	2,800	3,550	5,100	6,021	7,705	11,000
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	102,155	101,846	97,824	97,831	108,330	102,745
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	12,165	16,477	18,500	9,818	16,283	17,316
EC-12						
France	6,707	6,338	5,538	19,369	19,487	16,171
Germany	280	280	280	470	470	470
Italy	29,809	18,100	16,200	75,630	43,108	40,000
Total	36,796	24,718	22,018	95,469	63,065	56,641
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	3,420	3,810	3,550	5,662	8,730	8,200
Poland	7,870	7,660	5,000	19,459	18,119	10,500
Romania	4,235	3,230	8,000	3,160	4,845	11,000
Total	39,525	38,700	40,550	43,281	46,694	44,700
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	101	74	50	402	319	150
Total	3,301	3,274	3,050	5,325	5,852	5,683
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote D' Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,490	2,490	2,490
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	4,660	5,500	3,000	1,635	2,050	910
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,865	2,611	2,600	3,262	2,625	3,440
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	27,708	28,294	25,783	14,652	14,430	14,105
ASIA						
Bangladesh	26,325	21,515	21,515	26,000	19,685	19,685
Burma	49,200	49,200	49,200	31,800	31,800	31,800
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	150,000	125,000	128,000	237,000	216,000	200,000
India	320,450	276,000	260,000	449,360	431,400	364,620
Indonesia	147,100	140,000	115,000	88,235	92,470	75,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	17,316	22,000	22,000	19,966	25,500	25,500
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,200	18,200	18,200
Total	756,467	679,791	641,791	896,390	860,884	760,634
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/						
	766	741	741	747	770	770
WORLD	987,587	903,106	859,501	1,179,037	1,132,896	1,019,173

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Panama, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, Turkey, and Benin.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28  
DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	-----AREA-----			-----PRODUCTION-----		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	-----Hectares-----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	33	37	30	52	58	47
Mexico	0	1,280	800	0	2,060	1,080
United States	6,312	6,609	6,596	13,734	14,369	14,236
Total	6,345	7,926	7,426	13,786	16,487	15,363
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	6,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	6,000	5,000
Colombia	132	190	174	200	282	270
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	6,257	5,315	4,299	8,325	6,407	5,395
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	570	570	580	1,459	1,450	1,475
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Total	1,020	1,020	1,030	2,409	2,400	2,425
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1,127	1,127	1,127
Total	50,628	50,628	50,628	45,127	45,127	45,127
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1553	450	1800
Spain	550	420	395	900	673	640
Total	1,011	888	863	2,453	1,123	2,440
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	46	0	0	70	0	0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	5,490	5,490	5,490	7,550	7,550	7,550
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	500	500	0	455	455
China	70,600	71,000	69,600	85,000	87,500	84,700
Indonesia	18,530	21,500	18,000	20,600	25,850	21,620
Philippines	12,000	14,000	16,600	11,230	15,000	18,650
Thailand	16,360	15,800	15,000	8,180	7,900	7,800
Total	117,490	122,800	119,700	125,010	136,705	133,225
OTHER 2/						
	326	269	305	332	279	334
WORLD	188,613	194,336	189,741	205,062	216,078	211,859

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 29

**LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons---		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	2,931	2,050	2,030	4,090	3,740	1,940
United States	4,332	5,018	5,585	7,401	9,040	9,453
Total	7,263	7,068	7,615	11,491	12,780	11,393
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	620	738	800	855	733	480
Brazil	8,000	10,000	6,000	13,000	14,000	11,000
Colombia	1,035	664	830	1,558	996	1,250
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	9,755	11,502	7,730	15,513	15,829	12,830
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	430	355	441	882	613	893
Guatemala	214	201	203	244	319	259
Honduras	126	200	95	181	221	115
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	910	896	879	1,607	1,453	1,567
EC-12						
Germany	1,279	1,270	1,270	3,050	3,480	3,480
Italy	1,623	1,700	1,700	3,234	3,468	3,400
Total	2,902	2,970	2,970	6,284	6,948	6,880
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	438	300	375	245	150	345
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,518	11,380	11,455	11,313	11,218	11,413
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	6,135	6,135	0	6,580	6,580
India	3,750	3,550	6,600	6,000	5,500	6,000
Japan	1,744	1,463	1,000	4,217	3,377	2,150
Korea, South	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	1,264	1,675	2,000	4,126	5,662	6,500
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	17,037	23,102	26,014	24,633	31,409	31,520
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	245	477	450	257	583	410
WORLD						
	49,630	57,395	57,113	71,098	80,220	76,013

1/ Forecast.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 30  
DARK FIRE-CURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	800	800	1,200	960	960	1,780
United States	6,251	6,483	6,617	15,866	14,917	15,842
Total	7,051	7,283	7,817	16,826	15,877	17,622
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	35	32	35	34	20	9
EC-12						
Italy	3,957	4,000	4,000	8,040	8,178	8,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	3,648	3,450	2,300	10,906	10,668	6,000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	315	190	190	139	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Liberia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Malawi	25,400	33,000	23,000	14,000	22,000	12,300
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	80	80	80	170	170	170
Sierra Leone	198	198	198	200	200	200
Tanzania	2,832	2,832	2,832	3,000	3,000	3,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	35,639	43,114	33,114	23,533	31,494	21,794
WORLD	50,330	57,879	47,266	59,339	66,237	53,425

1/ Forecast.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 31  
ORIENTAL TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons---		
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Mexico	310	130	150	210	140	40
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Chile	90	84	115	148	123	205
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>						
Guatemala	76	76	76	81	84	84
Honduras	33	27	35	27	15	24
Total	109	103	111	108	99	108
<b>EC-12</b>						
Greece	67,059	64,000	68,309	100,500	116,000	124,000
Italy	10,870	9,600	9,100	19,021	17,122	15,600
Total	77,929	73,600	77,409	119,521	133,122	139,600
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
Bulgaria	42,291	50,000	58,000	52,458	58,985	75,000
Romania	5,040	1,930	4,000	4,185	2,800	4,500
Yugoslavia	27,000	30,000	32,000	25,530	37,740	35,853
Total	74,331	81,930	94,000	82,173	99,525	115,353
FSU-12 2/	112,996	110,389	110,989	292,727	222,857	230,640
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Libya	240	240	240	58	58	58
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	450	1,200	1,400	180	600	500
South Africa	916	880	900	503	475	505
Zimbabwe	232	345	290	44	64	44
Total	3,098	3,925	4,090	2,477	2,889	2,799
<b>ASIA</b>						
China	5,000	6,000	6,700	6,500	7,200	8,000
Pakistan	10,493	10,250	11,667	18,360	18,002	21,000
Philippines	30	31	38	30	32	38
Thailand	13,760	10,600	14,900	14,450	9,728	14,000
Total	29,283	26,881	33,305	39,340	34,962	43,038
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Israel	200	0	0	120	0	0
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	9,883	10,955	11,460	6,430	8,548	8,997
Turkey	319,170	294,528	350,000	294,026	237,638	308,000
Total	345,473	321,703	377,680	320,256	265,866	336,677
<b>OTHER 3/</b>	17	17	17	11	11	11
<b>WORLD</b>	643,876	619,002	698,106	857,029	759,652	868,529

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Cyprus.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FOR 1993 IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The tobacco production forecast for 1993 in selected countries is down slightly from 1992, to 5,526,689 tons. Production is forecast up in Mexico, China, Argentina, and Malawi. Smaller crops are projected for Spain, Thailand, Italy, the Philippines, Turkey, Canada, India, Brazil, and Zimbabwe. In China, the worlds largest tobacco producer, output for 1993 is forecast up 3 percent, to 3,265,600 tons, following a 1992 crop that was 4 percent above the 1991 level despite drought in some Provinces.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE: Southern Hemisphere tobacco production for 1993 is forecast to decline 5 percent below the 1992 level, to 977,910 tons, despite a slight increase in plantings. Production in Argentina during 1993 is forecast up as a result of improved weather. Brazil's 1993 tobacco crop is forecast down 9 percent because of expected lower yields in the South Region.

Despite the drought in southern Africa, Malawi is expected to harvest 8 percent more tobacco in 1993 because of better crop conditions and the flexible planting schedule of the small farmers who grow most of Malawi's burley tobacco. In contrast, tobacco production in Zimbabwe is forecast to decline 11 percent in 1993, to 179,100 tons, due to drought. In Zimbabwe, flue-cured tobacco accounts for 92 percent of production, most of which is grown on large commercial farms.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE: Production prospects in the Northern Hemisphere, where the bulk of the plantings for the 1993 crop is still months away, indicate that output will increase marginally in 1993, to 4,548,779 tons, with a small reduction in planted area forecast. In Mexico, 1993 production is expected to be more than double the 1992 volume as the industry continues to recover from the 1991 drought. Preliminary assessments that Italy and Turkey will harvest smaller crops in 1993 are based on reduced government price supports and lower market prices.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

	<u>AREA</u> (Hectares)		<u>FARM SALES</u> (Metric tons)	
	NOV 1992	1993 NOV	1992 NOV	1993 NOV
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Spain	24,195	22,690	45,840	42,300
Thailand	78,200	77,600	102,800	102,000
Italy	72,000	60,000	168,000	146,000
Mexico	33,930	35,190	33,730	68,870
Philippines	70,838	67,530	115,338	106,930
Turkey	350,840	270,890	309,819	224,819
Canada	29,930	28,875	70,891	66,760
China	1,894,300	1,970,000	3,156,700	3,265,600
India	417,900	408,000	543,300	525,500
Sub-total	2,972,133	2,940,775	4,546,418	4,548,779



SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil	334,000	336,000	577,000	525,000
Zimbabwe	88,390	86,810	202,182	179,100
Argentina	76,235	74,100	109,129	123,860
Malawi	130,900	134,300	138,644	149,950
Sub-total	629,525	631,210	1,026,955	977,910
TOTAL	3,601,658	3,571,985	5,573,373	5,526,689

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## KAZAKHSTAN 1992 GRAIN PRODUCTION

One year after collecting their worst harvest in 15 years, Kazakhstan grain growers are reporting record 1992 yields. Reports by the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture indicate that total grain production may reach 30.0 million tons this year, a 150-percent increase over last year's dismal crop and only 1.0 million tons below the record set in 1979. Although this comprises only 17 percent of the estimated 1992 FSU-12 total grain production of 179.3 million tons (not including pulses or minor grains), it will provide a substantial exportable surplus, placing Kazakhstan in a position to export millions of tons of grain to fellow members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). What makes this year's reported harvest particularly impressive is that it was collected from 3.0 million fewer hectares than in 1979. The agricultural sector stands to reap considerable benefits from its bumper crop, as the President of Kazakhstan has promised to reinvest grain-export profits back into agriculture.

This year's excellent grain crop was mainly the result of outstanding weather. Precipitation was above-normal throughout the growing season. Crop development was delayed by lower-than-normal temperatures, but grain did not fall victim to early frost. Despite late-September rain and wet snow which reduced grain quality in parts of northeastern Kazakhstan, ideal weather prevailed in most areas throughout the harvest. The drought of 1991 had an indirect influence on the 1992 crop; as a result of the extremely low yields last year, residual soil fertility was high. One official suggested that more effective application of increasingly scarce pesticides and inorganic fertilizers also could have increased yields.

In a comprehensive and detailed report examining the causes and likely results of Kazakhstan's outstanding 1992 grain crop, the United States Embassy in Alma-Ata raises the question of how much of the reported 1992 crop might actually be stored grain harvested in 1991. [The issue of under-reporting of the 1991 grain crop was addressed in a report submitted by the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Moscow following the harvest of 1991. The minister-counselor indicated that some grain may have been set aside by State and Collective Farms throughout the former Soviet Union in anticipation of higher procurement prices.] Observations made by western visitors that a considerable amount of wheat in northern Kazakhstan remained to be harvested in mid-October conflict with official reports that the harvest was virtually complete. Even official reports contradict each other regarding the extent of harvest completion. The possibility that some of last year's grain comprises a portion of the reported 1992 crop is supported by examination of weather data and satellite imagery gathered over Kazakhstan throughout the growing season. Analysis of these resources indicated that, while 1992 would see excellent spring grain yields, the crop would likely not exceed the level of 1990 when production totaled 28.5 million tons.



The specter of post-harvest waste faces Kazakh grain producers every year, especially following a season of unusually high yields. Due to the nature of the Soviet-developed agro-industrial complex, wherein one central elevator is located in each "rayon" (a political region roughly comparable to a U.S. county), many farms lack adequate on-farm storage. According to the U.S. Embassy in Alma-Ata, critical bottlenecks have developed at grain collection sites and the size of the harvest is taxing existing centralized storage facilities. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda reported that 8 percent of this year's grain was lost during the harvest, and that, by October 28 only one-third of the harvest was in central storage. Of the remaining 19.0 million tons, one-half was either in transit or in "informal" (open) on-farm storage and at risk of spoilage. Kazakh agricultural officials reported that western press estimates of at least 30 percent post-harvest loss may be accurate.

Another perspective on the question of post-harvest grain losses was offered by a U.S. grain association executive, who traveled throughout Kazakhstan and western Siberia with an agricultural delegation in 1991. While recognizing that serious problems exist within the agricultural infrastructure and that a certain amount of waste occurs, the traveler suggested that some portion of the estimated 30 percent loss may have been simply appropriated by State Farms hedging their livestock needs and by grain handlers siphoning off grain for resale on the black market.

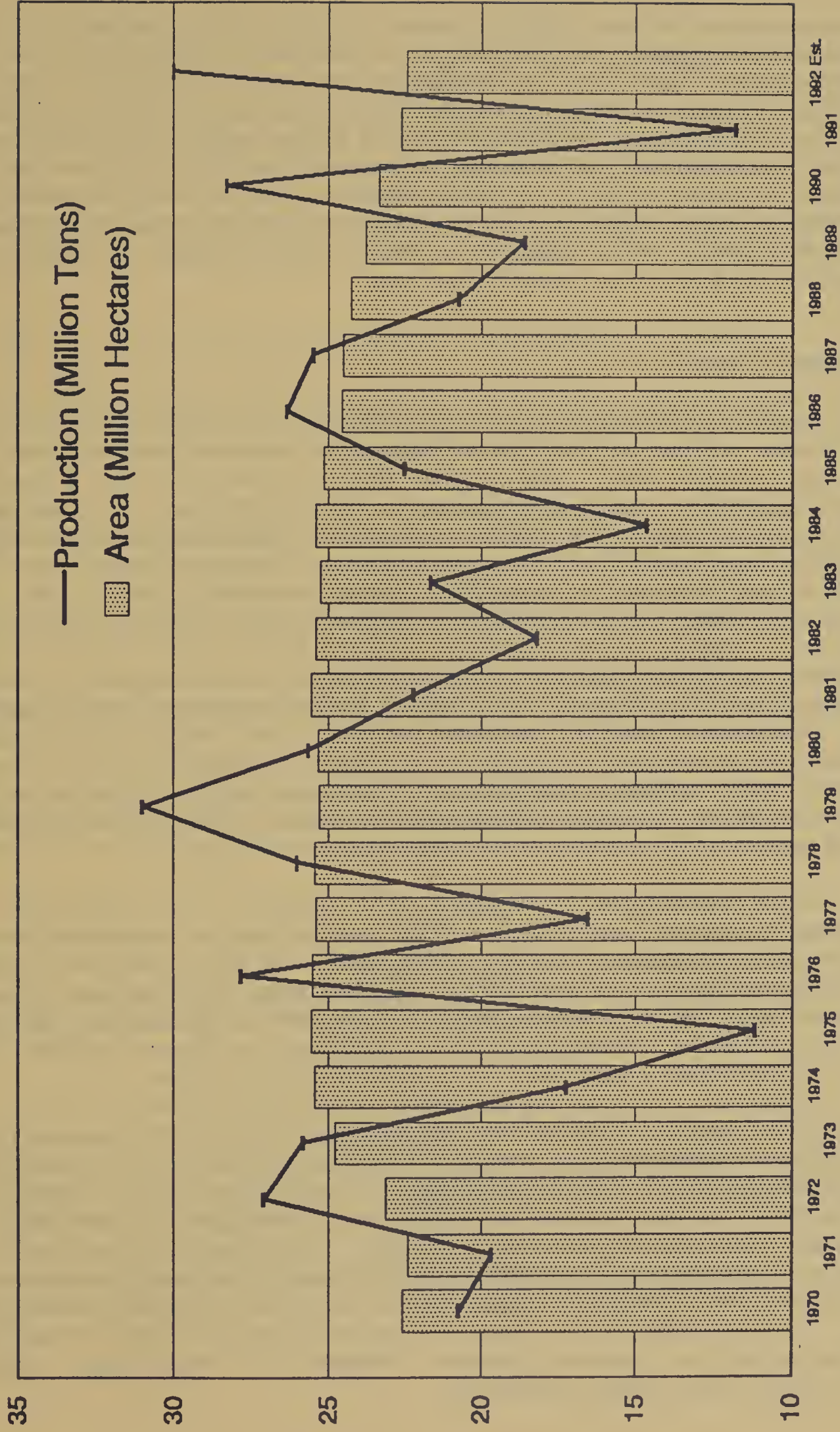
State procurements of grain in Kazakhstan have fluctuated widely during recent years, from almost 15.0 million tons in 1990 to slightly over 3.0 million in drought-stricken 1991. Procurements over the last 5 years have averaged 12.3 million tons. The original 1992 procurement order in Kazakhstan was 10.0 million tons, to be purchased at a reported price of 7,000-8,000 rubles per ton. (Few producers elected an option offered by the State to pay US\$15 to 16 per ton.) With the bumper harvest resulting in an unexpectedly high surplus, the procurement target was raised to 16.0 million, with the procurement price for the additional 6.0 million tons increased to 17,000 to 20,000 rubles per ton. By mid-November, a total of 15.0 million tons had been sold to the State. The slow initial pace of the additional procurements, according to the U.S. Embassy, was partially due to limited available storage, but mainly to farmers' reluctance to sell to the State during a time of rising prices. According to a Moscow television news broadcast, at an average price of 9,000 rubles per ton, private farmers were in no hurry to sell grain to the State.

According to the U.S. Embassy, Kazakhstan consumers will see lower-than-expected bread prices because of the early fulfillment of the original procurement target of 10.0 million tons. Probably there also will be an improvement in the meat situation. Following the drought of 1991, supplies of livestock feed were scarce and many Kazakh farms, desperate for feed, were slaughtering their livestock. Given this year's grain surplus, anticipated culling of herds likely will be curtailed or reduced. On a broader scale, Kazakh agriculture could benefit substantially as a result of President Nazarbayev's promise to reinvest grain-sales profits into the agricultural complex in order to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce post-harvest losses. Proceeds from the sale of 1.0 million tons of grain have been earmarked for the purchase of agricultural equipment.



CHART 1

# Kazakhstan Grain Area and Production



December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



## CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Citrus production for the 1992/93 season in the major producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at a record 37.1 million tons, 13 percent above the 1991/92 level and 10 percent greater than the record volume produced in 1979/80. Orange production is forecast at a record 23.5 million tons, up 15 percent from last season and the previous record set in 1979/80. Tangerine production is projected to increase 6 percent, to 5.7 million tons. Grapefruit production is forecast at 3.4 million tons, a 15-percent increase over 1991/92. Lemon production is forecast at 3.0 million tons, up 11 percent from a year ago. Production of other types of citrus, mainly limes, is expected to decline 2 percent in 1992/93, to 1.5 million tons.

### NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

CYPRUS: Despite abundant rains which helped relieve the drought of the last several years, citrus production in Cyprus is expected to decline 4 percent in 1992/93, to 336,000 tons. The biggest downturn is forecast in lemon production which is expected to decline 22 percent, to 45,000 tons. Already in decline because of the drought, low export prices are prompting some growers to uproot lemon trees, particularly in southern Cyprus. Grapefruit production, which did not respond as favorably as expected to the improved rainfall, is forecast to decline to 110,000 tons in 1992/93, 3 percent lower than the 1991/92 level.

The downward trend in Cypriot citrus production is expected to continue even though the abundant rainfall last winter helped recharge both reservoirs and aquifers throughout Cyprus. However, it will take several more years of average or above-average rainfall to reverse the effects of salt water intrusion. Also, growers are finding it increasingly difficult to find laborers. Finally, growing competition in world citrus markets points to a long-term trend of declining citrus production on Cyprus.

EGYPT: Citrus production is forecast at a record 2.4 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous record set in 1991/92 due to expanded area. Orange production, which accounts for over 70 percent of Egypt's total citrus crop, is expected to increase to a record 1.7 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991/92. Tangerine output (mainly mandarins) is projected to increase 6 percent, to a record 260,000 tons. Production of other types of citrus (mainly limes) is expected to increase 1 percent, to a record 435,000 tons.

Citrus area in Egypt continues to expand mainly due to increasing production on newly reclaimed desert lands. Cultivation is centered in the fertile Delta area on smallholdings that average about 1 hectare in size. Navel oranges are the predominant variety grown, although the Government is encouraging greater production of Valencia oranges for export. In order to encourage citrus production, the Egyptian Government has gradually reduced its control over output prices and eliminated restrictions on private sector production and exports. The Government also provides electricity and fuel at subsidized prices and water at a nominal charge. However, the Government intends to gradually phase out these subsidies.

GREECE: Citrus production is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1992/93, to 1.1 million tons. This is due to abundant rainfall during the Spring of 1992 which helped trees recover from the dry winters experienced from 1989 through 1991. Quality is reported to be only fair due to lower juice content. Orange production is expected to increase to 870,000 tons, 6 percent higher than in 1991/92 and 14 percent above the previous 5-year average. Tangerine production is projected to reach a record 77,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1991/92, and 3 percent above the 1989/90 record of 75,000 tons. Lemon production is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year, to 93,000 tons. This is down 23 percent from 1991/92 and is less than half the 1989/90 level of 189,000 tons. The decrease in lemon production reflects the biannual bearing cycle of Greek lemons -- 1992/93 being an "off-year" -- as well as the long-term impact of the drought.

ITALY: Citrus production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 3.7 million tons, a 10-percent increase over 1991/92 and potentially the largest harvest since the record 1986/87 crop of 3.8 million tons. Favorable growing conditions, highlighted by abundant rainfall during the spring and early summer, led to increases in all citrus crops.

Orange production is forecast at 2.2 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991/92 and 14 percent greater than the previous 5-year average. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is expected to be very good due to the favorable weather. However, the overall quality of Italian orange varieties remains average-to-poor because of their high acidity levels. Navel and similar varieties account for only 30 percent of total orange output. Tangerine production is forecast at a record 560,000 tons, 24 percent higher than last season and 5 percent greater than the previous record set in 1986/87.

Clementines, which currently comprise 57 percent of production, have been increasing at the expense of mandarins. Lemon production also is expected to set a record in 1992/93. Output is projected to reach 900,000 tons, 16 percent higher than the 1991/92 level and 5 percent above the previous record set in 1983/84.

The harmonization of phytosanitary rules within the European Community, which is expected to occur in 1993, will allow Spanish citrus to enter Italy. This could have a devastating effect on the weak Italian citrus industry. Poor citrus varieties and high production costs, particularly labor, have made the Italian industry uncompetitive.

JAPAN: Total citrus production in Japan is projected to increase to 2.2 million tons, a 6-percent increase over the typhoon-reduced crop of 1991/92. Satsuma (unshu-mikan) production, which makes up over 90 percent of Japan's citrus production, is expected to increase 6 percent in 1992/93, to 2.0 million tons. A typhoon in September 1991 caused extensive damage to Japanese fruit trees, including satsuma trees. Although some of the damaged trees have not yet fully recovered, yields in 1992/93 are anticipated to be up 10 percent, to 24.3 tons per hectare.



Japan's satsuma industry grew very rapidly during the late-1960's and early-1970's. Planted area peaked at 181,000 hectares in 1974/75 resulting in severe overproduction by 1979/80 of 3.9 million tons. With financial assistance from the Japanese Government, a production adjustment program was carried out during much of the 1980's. By the beginning of the 1992/93 season, planted area had been reduced 49 percent, to 93,000 hectares, and production cut in half. To avoid a repetition of the overproduction problem and to secure reasonable market prices, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is restricting new plantings of satsuma trees. MAFF and the industry believe that, if production does not exceed 1.8 million tons, growers will realize a reasonable return.

Summer orange (natsu-mikan) production is projected at 153,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1991/92. Unable to compete with increasing imports of grapefruit from the United States, summer orange production has been declining steadily from its peak of 372,000 tons in 1974/75.

MEXICO: Mexican citrus production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.9 million tons, up 25 percent from last season's weather-reduced harvest and 18 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. Orange production is expected to increase 36 percent, to 2.9 million tons. If realized, this will be 24 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. The large increase is due to favorable weather during the May/June flowering period as well as further recovery from the December 1989 freeze.

Most of the orange producing areas in Mexico experienced excellent weather and timely rainfall during the growing season, boosting production for the first and most important crop. However, there was some early-season fruit-drop due to excess humidity. Veracruz recorded heavier-than-normal rainfall during September and October 1992 which prevented any sizable second and third blooms.

Fertilizer, water, and pesticide costs continued to increase during 1992. Labor costs also are increasing, though less rapidly. Average field-worker wages are about 11,000 pesos (US\$3.38) per day. However, producers sometimes have to pay as much as 25,000 pesos (US\$7.92) per day to attract enough workers.

Although the area planted to oranges continues to expand, the rate of growth is decreasing. Between 1985/86 and 1989/90, planted area grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent and harvested area grew at a rate of 20 percent per year. Since 1990/91, the growth rates have been 3 percent and 9 percent per year, respectively. The estimate for the 1992/93 season stands at 244,000 hectares of planted orange trees of which 205,000 hectares will be harvested. Production is expected to continue increasing over the next 5 years as young trees begin bearing. However, production levels are expected to level off after 5 years.

Mexican officials indicate that the lack of production credits, increasing production costs, marketing problems, and wide swings in fresh orange prices have limited plantings of new trees. Total orange trees in 1992/93 are estimated at 50 million of which 41 million are bearing. Producers in Veracruz, Mexico's most important orange growing state, want to begin increasing yields through higher planting densities and irrigation rather than expanding planted area. In the states of Tabasco and Yucatan, producers have almost stopped planting orange trees due to marketing problems caused by transportation and infrastructure deficiencies between the producing areas and Mexico City.

Producers in Nuevo Leon uprooted a large number of non-bearing or very young trees following the December 1989 freeze. From a pre-freeze total of about 22,000 hectares in Nuevo Leon, there were only about 6,000 hectares bearing in 1991/92. This is expected to increase to 10,000 hectares in 1992/93. Another 5,000 hectares have yet to be replanted. New orchards, comprised mostly of early-maturing Valencia trees, are being planted at densities ranging from 163 to 300 trees per hectare as compared to a national average of 200 trees per hectare. Increased densities not only boost yields but help prevent frost damage.

MOROCCO: Citrus production in 1992/93, an "on-year" in Morocco's alternate bearing cycle, increased to 1.4 million tons, 24 percent above the 1991/92 level, but 8 percent less than the previous "on-year" record crop in 1990/91. Orange production is forecast at 951,000 tons, a 22-percent increase over 1991/92, but 14 percent lower than the record 1990/91 harvest. Tangerine production is expected to total 366,000 tons, 31 percent higher than in 1991/92 and potentially the largest crop since the record harvest in 1988/89.

In addition to 1992/93 being an "on-year", weather factors played a significant role in the projected increase. Cold, dry winter weather provided trees with a beneficial vegetative rest. Above-average spring temperatures then induced blossoming 10 to 15 days earlier than in 1991/92.

SPAIN: Citrus production in Spain is expected to total a record 4.9 million tons, up 6 percent from 1991/92 and 1 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. The 1992 drought that affected most of Spain did not have an adverse effect on citrus since most groves are irrigated.

Generally favorable weather and an increase in area are expected to result in a fourth consecutive record orange crop of 2.7 million tons. This represents a 5-percent increase over last season's previous record of 2.6 million tons. The quality of the crop is expected to be good.

Since 1979/80, area planted to oranges, mostly table-type orange varieties such as Navels, has increased 13 percent to 140,000 hectares. Harvested area increased 19 percent over the same period, to 135,000 hectares. Since the mid-1980's, the number of bearing trees has increased 5 percent, to 25.2 million. Yields also have been increasing as trees mature to peak-bearing age.



Tangerine production is expected to remain virtually unchanged at 1.4 million tons. Reportedly, fruit quality is good and sizes are normal. Like oranges, tangerine area and tree numbers have been increasing steadily. Since 1986/87, planted area has increased 23 percent, to 76,000 hectares; harvested area has grown 10 percent, to 69,000 hectares; total trees numbers have increased 23 percent, to 15.3 million; and, bearing trees have increased 20 percent, to 12.8 million. Clementine and Satsuma varieties comprise approximately 97 percent of total tangerine production. However, while Satsuma area has declined 45 percent since 1982/83, Clementine acreage has increased 160 percent.

Favorable weather conditions are expected to boost Spain's lemon output 30 percent in 1992/93, to 660,000 tons. This is the first production increase following 4 straight years of decline and reflects increased yields rather than any change in area or tree numbers. Beginning in the early-1960's, the area planted to lemons increased steadily peaking at 57,000 hectares in 1989/90. In 1990/91, excess supplies (mainly low-quality Verna lemons), low prices, and growing competition from Argentina, Uruguay, and other producing countries, prompted some producers to shift to orange and grapefruit production. By 1992/93, planted area had declined 19 percent, to 46,000 hectares, and harvested area had decreased 21 percent, to 44,000 hectares.

Overall, Spanish citrus production has been increasing steadily for several decades. Although oranges still account for over one-half of the total citrus produced in Spain, their share has been dropping steadily -- from over 85 percent in the early 1960's to 56 percent in 1992/93. On the other hand, the percentage shares comprised of tangerines and lemons have been expanding.

Tangerines accounted for 29 percent of total citrus production in 1992/93, up from less than 10 percent in the early-1960's. During the same period, lemons grew in share from 6 to 14 percent.

TURKEY: Colder-than-normal temperatures during the 1992/93 growing season are expected to reduce Turkey's production of all major citrus crops from their 1991/92 record levels. Total citrus production in 1992/93 is forecast at 1.6 million tons, down 6 percent from the 1991/92 level. Orange production is expected to decline to 800,000 tons, down 4 percent from 1991/92. Tangerine production is forecast at 350,000 tons, a decrease of 10 percent. Grapefruit production is projected to decline 5 percent, to 40,000 tons, and lemon output is expected to be down 7 percent, to 400,000 tons.

Although production decreased, citrus tree numbers reached record levels in 1992/93, continuing a decade-long trend. Total and bearing tree numbers increased 3 percent, to 26.2 million and 22.8 million, respectively. Orange trees, the largest group, increased 2 percent, to 12.0 million total and 10.2 million bearing. Tangerine trees increased 3 percent, to 8.2 million total and 7.2 million bearing. Lemon trees increased 6 percent, to 5.5 million total and 5.0 million bearing. New citrus orchards are displacing cotton in Cukurova and field crops in other areas. However, part of this area increase is being offset because citrus trees in southern Turkey are being uprooted to make way for housing construction.

UNITED STATES: Citrus production for 1992/93 is forecast at 13.8 million tons, up 23 percent from 1991/92 and potentially the largest citrus harvest since the 1979/80 season. Orange production is estimated at 10.1 million tons, also the highest since 1979/80 and 24 percent higher than in 1991/92. Orange production in Florida is expected to increase 33 percent in 1992/93, to 7.7 million tons. Orange groves are in excellent condition. Fruit set is heavy, although fruit sizes are smaller-than-normal. California's orange areas are making an excellent recovery from the December 1990 freeze and production in 1992/93 is expected to be up 3 percent, to 2.3 million tons. Grapefruit production (excluding California's non-desert areas) is forecast at 2.5 million tons in 1992/93, a 23-percent increase over 1990/91. Florida grapefruit production is expected to increase 27 percent, to 2.1 million tons, due to excellent weather. Production of "other citrus", primarily limes, is projected to decrease 21 percent, to 50,000 tons, as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

#### SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

BRAZIL: The 1991/92 Brazilian orange crop is estimated at 14.1 million tons (345 million 40.8-kilogram boxes), 14 percent higher than the 1990/91 level and 5 percent higher than the November estimate. The Sao Paulo orange crop is estimated at 11.8 million tons (290 million boxes), up 16 percent from 1990/91 and 5 percent higher than the November estimate. Favorable weather during mid-1992 increased fruit size, thereby improving production prospects.

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John Wingard, (202) 720-6791



TABLE 32

CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
<b>Cuba</b>					
Oranges	474	604	600	600	570
Tangerines	26	17	15	15	15
Grapefruit	385	264	332	332	315
Citrus, other	62	69	66	66	65
Total	947	954	1,013	1,013	965
<b>Cyprus</b>					
Oranges	170	223	169	168	170
Tangerines	11	12	15	11	11
Grapefruit	115	118	119	113	110
Lemons	63	66	51	58	45
Total	359	419	354	350	336
<b>Egypt</b>					
Oranges	1,199	1,397	1,574	1,670	1,690
Tangerines	151	170	220	245	260
Grapefruit	2	2	2	3	4
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	190	240	410	430	435
Total	1,544	1,811	2,208	2,350	2,391
<b>Gaza Strip</b>					
Oranges	98	171	114	105	105
Grapefruit	14	13	10	10	10
Lemons	13	13	10	14	14
Total	125	197	134	129	129
<b>Greece</b>					
Oranges	770	932	819	820	870
Tangerines	69	75	74	73	77
Grapefruit	6	7	7	7	7
Lemons	170	189	109	120	93
Citrus, other	4	4	4	4	4
Total	1,019	1,207	1,013	1,024	1,051
<b>Israel</b>					
Oranges	546	877	567	469	469
Tangerines	90	127	92	88	88
Grapefruit	353	373	384	319	319
Lemons	37	40	36	31	31
Citrus, Other	16	25	25	23	23
Total	1,042	1,442	1,104	930	930
<b>Italy</b>					
Oranges	2,170	2,067	1,760	2,054	2,150
Tangerines	411	476	386	450	560
Grapefruit	7	8	7	8	9
Lemons	708	667	637	774	900
Citrus, other	18	38	24	34	35
Total	3,314	3,256	2,814	3,320	3,654
<b>Japan</b>					
Oranges	58	54	50	37	41
Tangerines	2,387	2,375	1,993	1,867	1,986
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	227	201	170	161	153
Total	2,674	2,632	2,215	2,067	2,182

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992

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TABLE 32 (Continued)  
CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
<b>Mexico</b>					
Oranges	2,000	1,900	2,300	2,100	2,850
Tangerines	157	169	170	165	185
Grapefruit	75	95	100	110	118
Lemons	9	7	5	5	5
Citrus, other	680	680	700	714	700
Total	2,921	2,851	3,275	3,094	3,858
<b>Morocco</b>					
Oranges	994	775	1,103	780	951
Tangerines	420	223	311	280	366
Grapefruit	4	4	4	3	3
Lemons	21	20	20	20	20
Citrus, other	12	28	30	7	10
Total	1,451	1,050	1,468	1,090	1,350
<b>Spain</b>					
Oranges	2,216	2,400	2,590	2,608	2,746
Tangerines	1,260	1,084	1,575	1,432	1,428
Grapefruit	22	22	20	23	25
Lemons	733	660	630	508	660
Citrus, other	15	13	12	13	14
Total	4,246	4,179	4,827	4,584	4,873
<b>Turkey</b>					
Oranges	740	740	735	830	800
Tangerines	310	336	345	390	350
Grapefruit	30	28	33	42	40
Lemons	300	335	357	429	400
Citrus, other	5	4	4	4	4
Total	1,385	1,443	1,474	1,695	1,594
<b>United States</b>					
Oranges	8,272	7,083	7,222	8,135	10,099
Tangerines	372	269	259	340	366
Grapefruit	2,580	1,795	2,047	2,018	2,484
Lemons	689	640	652	697	783
Citrus, other	50	65	58	63	50
Total	11,963	9,852	10,238	11,253	13,782
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>					
Oranges	19,707	19,223	19,603	20,376	23,511
Tangerines	5,664	5,333	5,455	5,356	5,692
Grapefruit	3,593	2,729	3,065	2,988	3,444
Lemons	2,747	2,641	2,511	2,660	2,955
Citrus, other	1,279	1,367	1,503	1,519	1,493
Total	32,990	31,293	32,137	32,899	37,095
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>					
Oranges	620	750	600	650	N/A
Tangerines	290	250	200	230	N/A
Grapefruit	155	190	160	180	N/A
Lemons	350	400	550	570	N/A
Total	1,415	1,590	1,510	1,630	N/A
<b>Australia 2/</b>					
Oranges	544	458	483	509	N/A
Tangerines	40	43	46	51	N/A
Grapefruit	33	26	24	24	N/A
Lemons	32	36	35	35	N/A
Total	649	563	588	619	N/A

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE



TABLE 32 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
<b>Brazil</b>					
Oranges	14,150	12,036	12,362	14,076	N/A
Tangerines 3/	570	592	570	605	N/A
Grapefruit	25	25	25	25	N/A
Lemons 3/	54	53	53	53	N/A
Citrus, other 3/	571	592	590	695	N/A
Total	15,370	13,298	13,600	15,454	N/A
<b>Chile 2/</b>					
Oranges	115	115	118	117	N/A
Lemons	85	74	72	70	N/A
Total	200	189	190	187	N/A
<b>South Africa</b>					
Oranges	629	697	678	690	N/A
Grapefruit	135	124	132	120	N/A
Lemons	61	55	62	63	N/A
Total	825	876	872	873	N/A
<b>Uruguay 2/</b>					
Oranges	70	82	122	130	N/A
Tangerines	37	49	53	66	N/A
Grapefruit	8	23	10	11	N/A
Lemons	54	51	42	52	N/A
Total	169	205	227	259	N/A
<b>TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>					
Oranges	16,128	14,138	14,363	16,172	N/A
Tangerines	937	934	869	952	N/A
Grapefruit	356	388	351	360	N/A
Lemons	636	669	814	843	N/A
Citrus, other	571	592	590	695	N/A
Total	18,628	16,721	16,987	19,022	N/A
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					
Oranges	35,835	33,361	33,966	36,548	N/A
Tangerines	6,601	6,267	6,324	6,308	N/A
Grapefruit	3,949	3,117	3,416	3,348	N/A
Lemons	3,383	3,310	3,325	3,503	N/A
Citrus, other	1,850	1,959	2,093	2,214	N/A
Total	51,618	48,014	49,124	51,921	N/A

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ Estimates previously reported.

3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

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